FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

We have had some curiosity to compare the late Report on the Cape Fear & Deep River improvements, made by Col. Gwynn, with that made by Col. Thompson in 1848, and we give the result of our examination, leaving it with the friends of that work to reconcile the conflicting statements we find.

Col. Thompson in his report says, "After a careful investigation of all the expenses necessary to accomplish this work upon *the plan proposed*, the items too which are presented in a separate sheet, I find it amounts to (including ten per cent. for contingencies) $185,000." In the preceding part of the report, Col. Thompson had given *the plan* of improvement contemplated, *the number of the dams*, their length, height and location—*the number of the locks* necessary, their capacity and lift. And remarked, that "*the character* of this improvement is admirably adapted to these rivers."

The number of the locks and dams found by Col Gwynn in his recent exploration, does not materially differ from the number suggested by Thompson in 1848. Thompson estimated for *eighteen* locks and *twenty* dams. Gwynn ascertained there were *nineteen* dams and *twenty-two* locks now on the two rivers. Nor has the character of these locks and dams been materially changed as stated by Col. Gwynn; for the *plan* of them, as originally contemplated, *was not altered*, until long after the expenditure of more than double the sum first estimated to be their cost, &c. We are therefore at a loss to understand Col. Gwynn when he says that "the Company adapted their improvement to this great and unexpected accession of tonnage. The plan of sluices through the falls and the adaptation of the natural pools, *which entered largely in the original design, was abandoned*. NINE DAMS and LOCKS NOT *contemplated in the estimates*, WERE ADDED to the works, *the locks enlarged*, and the depth of water increased from three to five feet." We wish the Colonel had "mentioned, as a *faithful record* of the present condition of the works," where any changes were made by the Company for adapting their improvement to any *unexpected accession of tonnage*, not contemplated by Thompson in 1848,—and had named the *nine new dams and locks*, and their location. *Cross Creek lock and dam*, we know, was a new work not originally designed, for we well remember, that in his celebrated report Thompson said, "from the lock in this last dam at Jones's Falls, *the boats will float* into a fine navigation to Fayetteville, 15 miles," but alas! we have seen that this expectation of Col. Thompson was not realized,—*some two or three feet fall* in the stream between Jones's and the mouth of Cross Creek, interposed a barrier which could only be overcome by the erection of an additional lock and dam at this latter point—*a new dam and lock* of course—which cost, as stated by the Treasurer of the Company in his report communicated to the present legislature, $20,174 79. (See statement C.)

But the "unexpected accession of tonnage," where was it to come from? Col. Thompson, in his report, referred to "the highly productive lands of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers throughout *the whole extent* of this proposed improvement," and expressly said, "*their surplus productions would be difficult to estimate*." He referred also to the "*bituminous coal* deposite which extends on both sides of Deep River, and forms *our coal basin*." He mentioned too, the finding of *Hematite iron ore*,—of *soap stone* and *black lead*, and as if these astounding developments were not sufficient to arouse the friends of this improvement, the Colonel refers them to the valley of the Yadkin, "rich in every variety of agricultural wealth," which, at a trifling cost, might be "*thrown upon Deep River*," and go to swell the *tonnage*, and add to the value of that improvement. The question may be asked, did Col. Gwynn know of all this? Now the Colonel can better answer for himself. Annexed to Col. Thompson's report in 1848—(see legislative documents, on the 16th page of House of Commons document No. 17) is the following significant endorsement of that report by Col. Gwynn: "I have *carefully examined the notes and calculations* upon which the above estimates of the cost of the improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers was made, and *have no doubt that it is full and ample*, with good management, under the direction of a competent engineer, *for the accomplishment of the objects contemplated*, and I FULLY CONCUR *in all the views and deductions contained in the* ABOVE REPORT."

We have shown that the number of the locks and dams is about *the same* as was originally suggested by Col. Thompson. We have shown that Thompson, in his report, contemplated the transportation of *all the agricultural* wealth of the upper Cape Fear and its tributaries, and even of the Yadkin beyond them, and of the coal, iron, soap stone and black lead on Deep River. And we now desire to know of Col. Gwynn where this "great and unexpected accession of tonnage," to use his immediate words, the plan of sluices through the falls, and the erection of *nine new dams and locks not contemplated* in the estimates of Thompson, is to come from?

The original estimate of Col. Thompson, for completing the *entire work* on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, was at such a low figure, to wit $185,000, it became necessary, in order to inspire confidence in the Legislature of 1848, that some engineer, better known than he, should assure that body that the plans and estimates of Thompson were right, and the views and deductions contained in his report were reliable. Hence the endorsement made by his old friend Col. Gwynn. Thompson, it seems, from the introductory remarks in his report, *was engaged by Gwynn to write the survey*. It would have been wicked not to have endorsed any statement Thompson would have made in the premises. A great man in North Carolina once said, "It is no reason for architects and *engineers* to act upon the principle that the people ought not to be informed *at first* of all the amount of expense, and of the difficulties of a public undertaking, lest they be deterred by an apprehension that they are insurmountable. Such men tell us that it is best, if possible, to exhibit calculations somewhat less in the result than may be requisite, that the people, being once induced to commence and continue till the work is two-thirds or three-fourths advanced towards its accomplishment, they may be under the necessity of supplying the rest, that what has been already expended may not be wholly lost;" and he added, "this differs little, if any thing, from absolute knavery." We would not apply such harsh language to either of the Colonels—but *it does seem*, that blame should rest upon some one for the system adopted, in making first a very *low estimate*, to induce the State to go into the scheme, and now calling for extraordinary appropriations to carry on the work, and the intimation suggested in the late report of the President of the Company, that unless this aid is given, what has been already expended may be wholly lost to the State.

Col. Thompson, at the time of his report, was *unknown to fame* as an engineer in the old State, and we hazard the opinion, that if it had not been for the very full and explicit endorsement of his plans and *notes and calculations*, by Col. Gwynn, in whom the State had confidence, not a dollar would have been given towards such a utopian project.

But Col. Gwynn says that the work estimated for in 1848, by Col. Thompson, was to be one of a "*most temporary character, intended at the time*, mainly *to encourage the agricultural productions of the country bordering on the line of improvement*." Indeed! could Colonel Gwynn so understand it? Had he not read Col. Thompson's report, and noted his remarks about "*this character of improvement as being admirably adapted* to these rivers?" Did he not note the manner in which he proposed to make his "*composite locks*," and the plan of his "*crib dams*." And did it escape his observation, what was said about the *miserable attempts at lock making* made some twenty five or thirty years ago, upon these very rivers—*the remains* of some of which came to his view, as he passed through the "*old canal*" around Buckhorn shoal? If he had not read it, let me commend it to him. (*And here in parenthesis* let me say, that the identical language used by Thompson towards those old works and their projectors,—that these "*miserable attempts*" made in former years, "the details of which were *so wretchedly carried out as to render worse than useless* ALL *the money expended*," &c., might with much force be applied to the present work.) But, seriously, where did Col. Gwynn get the notion, that the work was to be of a temporary character, and only intended to encourage the agricultural productions, &c., bordering on the line? Certainly not from Thompson—for he says, if the friends of the work build it, it is "as plain as the sun at noon-day, that they can compete with the Maryland coal." Of course *to compete successfully*, the works contemplated and estimated for by him, were to be something more than temporary and only intended to *encourage the agricultural* productions of the country along the line of improvement; but if this was so, how is it that a "most temporary work," one *so very temporary* as to decay even before its completion, would ever *encourage* the agriculturists along the line? Perhaps Col. Gwynn can explain.

Col. Gwynn says that "the plan of *wooden locks*, although stone locks *were not at first contemplated*," was a necessity in the original construction of the work, to *get access* to the good building stone to be found only at Buckhorn and Northington's. It seems from this, that the State was to be wheedled into a subscription for a temporary work, which was only to be used as an auxiliary to reach the quarries in order that she might be forced afterwards to make another fat job for some Engineer to reconstruct the work with stone as now recommended.

But Col. Gwynn says in his "faithful record," in substance, that the whole work is not of much value—that the locks are generally rotten and the dams are tottering "on the verge of chasms," &c., and advises a general abandonment and the rebuilding of the locks, abutments, and guard walls, of stone,—this he says can be accomplished for $1,200,000. There is an old fable of the Fox and the flies, which it would be well to remember. A hungry swarm has been feasting on this most temporary work for about eight years, and it may be if they are driven off a more hungry set may take their place, and in the next eight years draw every dollar out of the treasury of the State, and effect no more for the *agriculturists* along the line than has already been done.

IS A UNIVERSALIST A COMPETENT WITNESS?

Opinion of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, In the Case of Shaw vs. Moore.—Decided at Dec. Term, 1856.

The only question in the case was whether a person professing the religious faith of the denomination called the Universalists, (which is explained by the witness himself to be as stated in the first paragraph of the opinion of the Court,) is a competent witness in a judicial trial. The opinion of the Court was delivered by his Honor Judge Pearson. It is a document of uncommon ability, and as liberal as the professors of any religion could desire. It concedes to the members of all religious denominations equal privileges in our Courts of Justice. The opinion of the Court is as follows:

The case presents this question: Is a person who "believes in the obligation of an oath on the Bible—who believes in God and Jesus Christ, and that God will punish *in this world*, all violators of his law, and that the sinner will inevitably be punished *in this world* for each and every sin committed, but that there will be no punishment *after death*, and that in another world all will be happy and equal to the angels," a competent witness?

The law requires two guaranties of the truth of what a witness is about to state—he must be in the fear of punishment by the laws of man, and he must also be in the fear of punishment by the laws of God, if he states what is false; in other words, there must be a temporal and also a religious sanction to his oath. In reference to the first, no question is made; but it is insisted, that the religious sanction required, is the fear of punishment in a *future* state of existence.

This position is not sustained by the reason of the thing, for, if we divest ourselves of the prejudice growing out of preconceived opinions as to what we suppose to be the true teaching of the Bible, it is clear, that in reference to a religious sanction, there is no ground for making a distinction between the fear of punishment by the Supreme Being in this world, and the fear of punishment in the world to come; both are based upon the sense of religion. If, on the one hand, it be said, that there is in the fear of punishment in a future state of existence an awful, undefined dread, and on the other, that from the constitution of our nature, we fear more that punishment which is near at hand, than that which is distant, the reply is, this is matter of speculation merely, and has no bearing upon the question, because the efficacy of the fear of punishment in either case, depends upon the degree of the belief as to the certainty of that punishment; so that, there can be, upon reason, no ground for making a distinction. The rule of law which requires a religious sanction, is satisfied in either case.

It is true, that in the old cases it is held to be the common law that no infidel, (in which class Jews were included,) could be sworn as a witness in the courts of England, which was a *christian* country, and Lord Coke gives this as his opinion, in which he says all the cases agree, and he assigns as the reason on which the law is based, "All infidels are in law *perpetui inimici*: for, between them, as with the devils, whose subjects they be, and the christian, there is perpetual hostility." This reason, to say the least of it, is narrow-minded, illiberal, bigoted and unsound.

One excellence of the common law, is, that it *works itself pure*, by drawing from the fountain of reason, so that if errors creep into it, upon reasons, which more enlarged views and a higher state of enlightenment, growing out of the extension of commerce and other causes proves to be fallacious, they may be worked out by subsequent decisions. Accordingly, it is laid down by Lord Hale, notwithstanding the opinion of Coke and the old cases, to be the common law, that a Jew is a competent witness, and may be sworn on the old testament, and such has ever since been taken to be the law.

Afterwards, in the case of Omichund vs. Barker, 1 Atk., 19, and also in Willes' Reports, 538, it was decided by the Lord Chancellor, with the assistance of Chief Baron Parker, Ch. J. Willes and Chief Justice Lee, that a Gentoo, who was an infidel, and did not believe in either the Old or New Testament, but "who believed in a God, as the Creator of the Universe, and that he is a *rewarder of those who do well*, and an *avenger of those who do ill*," is, according to the common law, a competent witness, and may be sworn in that form which is the most sacred and obligatory upon his religious sense. The case does not show whether, according to the Gentoo religion, rewards and punishments are to be in this world or in the world to come. The decision was made without ascertaining how the fact was; so, it must have been considered by the court to be immaterial; no reference is made to any distinction in regard to the *time* of punishment by any of the counsel in the long and full arguments made on both sides; nor is there any intimation or allusion to such a distinction in the opinions of Chief Baron Parker, Chief Justice Lee and the Lord Chancellor. The only thing, throughout the whole case, which suggests to the mind the existence of such a distinction, is an expression ascribed to Chief Justice Willes, by Atkins in his report of this case, viz: "I am clearly of opinion, that it they (infidels) do not believe in a God, or future rewards and punishments, they ought not to be admitted as witnesses." This expression is inconsistent with the decision of the case in which Willes and the others all fully concurred, for, there was no allegation or proof that the witness believed in *future* rewards and punishments; so there must be a mistake. The Chief Justice either used the word "*future*" inadvertently, and without, in his own mind, attaching any force to it, or Atkins misconceived his meaning; and yet this expression is referred to by most of the English writers who treat of evidence, and is the foundation of all the error on this subject. Some fifty years after the case was reported by Atkins, the opinion of Chief Justice Willes, drawn out at length, in his own hand-writing, was found among his manuscripts, and is reported in Willes. The words in this manuscript are: "I am clearly of opinion, that such infidels, (if such there be,) who either do not believe a God, or if they do, do not think that he will reward or punish them *in this world or in the next*, cannot be witnesses in any case, or under any circumstances, for this plain reason, because an oath cannot possibly be any tie or obligation upon them." This proves either that Atkins misapprehended the words of the Chief Justice, or that upon reflection, he thought proper to alter the expression, so as to make it consistent with the decision.

The great case of Omichund v. Baker, (it may well be called "great," for it relieved the common law from an error, that was a reproach to it,) establishes the rule to be, that an infidel is a competent witness, provided he believes in the existence of a Supreme Being, who punishes the wicked, without reference to the *time* of punishment. The substance of the thing is, *every oath must have a religious sanction*. Such being the common law in regard to infidels, it follows, *a fortiori*, that the same rule is applicable to a witness who is a *Christian;* and the fact that this Christian believes that the divine punishment will be inflicted in this world, and not in the world to come, is immaterial, and in no wise affects the principle of the rule. It is a mere "difference of opinion," as to the true teaching of the gospel. This we find is the conclusion of the Courts in most, if not all, of the States of the Union where the question has been presented for adjudication. 15 Massachusetts Rep. 177, 2 Cushing 101, 18 Johnson 98, 5 Mason 18, 2 Alabama 354, South Carolina Law Journal 202, 13 Vermont 362.

It was insisted in the argument, that although this may have been the rule of the common law, it is changed by our statutory provisions prescribing the forms of oaths, ch. 76 Rev. Code.

We think it manifest, by a perusal of the Statute, that it was not intended to alter any rule of law, but the sole object was to prescribe forms, adapted to the religious belief of the general mass of the citizens, for the sake of convenience and uniformity. Accordingly, the first section prescribes a form of oath as a general form, suited to such as hold the ordinary tenets of the Christian religion; that is, an oath, laying the hand upon "the Holy Evangelists," &c. The second section makes an exception in favor of those Christians who have conscientious scruples against taking an oath on the Holy Evangelists, and the form of oath is framed in reference to their belief, as to a "great day of judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall be known." The third section makes an exception in favor of those Christians who are Quakers, &c., and the form is framed in reference to their peculiar belief, "swear not." This satisfies the words of the Statute, and the argument that it was also intended to change the law by prohibiting any one from being sworn except in one or other of the prescribed forms, proves too much; for, it would exclude both Jews and infidels who believe in a God. We think it indecent to suppose that the Legislature intended in an indirect and covert manner to alter a well settled and unquestioned rule of law, and in despite of the progress of the age, to throw the country back upon the illiberal and intolerant rule which was supposed to be the law in the time of bigotry; for, it was every day's practice to swear Jews upon the Old Testament, and Omichund v. Barker had settled the rule that infidels are to be sworn according to the form which they hold to be most sacred and obligatory on their consciences.

If it be admitted, for the sake of the argument, that besides prescribing forms for general use, the legislature had the purpose of altering the common law, so as to exclude Jews and infidels, who believe in a God, and christians who do not believe in future rewards and punishments, from the *peirilege* of taking the oaths which are required, to enable them to testify as witnesses, or to take any office or place of trust or profit; in other words, to degrade and persecute them for "opinion's sake," then it is clear, that the statute, so far as this purpose is involved, is void and of no effect, because it is in direct contravention of the 19 sec. of the Declaration of Rights: "That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences."

We go further, and express the opinion, that if Omichund v. Barker had not relieved the common law from the reproach of holding Jews and infidels, who believe in a God, unfit to take an oath, treating them as "servants of the devil," because their belief differs from ours in regard to the attributes of the Being who created and governs the universe, or if any part of that reproach was still left, the effect of this section of our declaration of rights, would be, to extirpate the error and tear it up by the roots.

It was said in the argument, "to be sworn as a witness is *an privilege*—the person loses nothing by being held incompetent." This is a narrow view of the question. If he be held incompetent as a witness on the ground that he cannot take an oath, it follows that he cannot swear to a book account. If an injunction is obtained, it must be made perpetual, because he cannot swear to his answer; nay, more, he cannot take the oath of office as a constable, sheriff, justice of the peace, judge, legislator or governor; in short, it would be the institution of a 'test oath' towards which our revolutionary fathers had so just an abhorrence, and which is wholly repugnant to the tolerant and enlightened spirit of our institutions and of the age in which we live. There is no error.

Judgment affirmed.

Minority Report in the House of Commons on Mr. Foster's Bill to Protect Land from Excessive Taxation.

The committee on Constitutional Reform, to whom was referred the bill to protect land from undue taxation, having duly considered the same, and reported it back to the House with a recommendation unfavorable to its passage,—The undersigned respectfully begs leave to dissent from the action of the majority, for the following, among other reasons: It cannot be denied that the convention of 1835 was called for the purpose of so amending the organic law of the State, as to secure to the people a more just and equitable basis of representation than was secured to them by the constitution framed in Halifax on the 10th day of *December*, 1776. It will be remembered that before the constitution was amended in 1835, it gave to each of the counties two Commoners and a Senator, and to the towns of Halifax, Edenton, Newbern, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Hillsboro', and Salisbury a Commoner each. This apportionment was exceedingly unjust and illiberal to the west, especially the extreme west, and great and grievous were the oppressions they labored under for a half century on this account, so much so indeed that the east when it could no longer frame or feign an excuse for resisting the just demands of an oppressed and downtrodden people for that justice and equality in representation so dear to every freeman, were reluctantly forced in 1835 to the call of a limited convention for the purpose of changing the basis of representation.

But before the east would consent to go into even a limited convention with their brethren of the west, they were careful to prescribe in the act by which it was called, the terms upon which their slaves were to be represented in both branches of the Legislature. When the convention assembled in the city of Raleigh and entered upon the discharge of its duties, the most important matter of discussion was the adjustment of the basis of representation. After weeks of discussion and mature deliberation, the convention agreed with great unanimity that three fifths of the slaves should be represented in the House of Commons as persons, and the whole of them over twelve years of age and under fifty in the Senate as property. It will be observed that while the east manifested this laudable jealousy to protect that species of property in which they were most vitally interested, the delegates from the west, with equal anxiety and patriotism insisted upon the propriety and necessity of having the land, the property of the State in which their constituents were most deeply interested protected by some constitutional provisions and guarantees, against unjust and oppressive taxation. This protection was given by that clause of the constitution, which required that before any freeman should be entitled to vote for any member of the Senate he should be possessed of a freehold of at least fifty acres of land. It would be assuming too much for us to suppose at the present day, that the solemn compromises entered into by those wise, patriotic and conservative men who framed the present constitution of our State, were unequal or were not demanded by a just regard for the rights of the different sections of the State, and if the framers of the constitution deemed them necessary, then it is clear that their maintenance is equally important at the present time. Indeed, if there ever existed any doubt as to the propriety of having such guarantees incorporated into our fundamental law, the history of the legislation of the State for the last few years abundantly proves the sagacity and foresight of the framers of our constitution and the wisdom of their work. While the bill to amend the constitution of the State so to extend the right of suffrage as to permit every freeman entitled to vote for a Commoner, to vote also for a Senator, was pending, the journals of the Legislature will show that various efforts were made by different members from the west, so to amend the bill as to give the same protection to the landed interest of the State as is now given to it by the existing constitution, but every effort on the part of the friends of free suffrage, who were anxious to preserve the compromises of the constitution in their integrity, while extending the right of suffrage to the freemen of the State, was disregarded and promptly voted down by those who were too true to the interest which they represented, to permit any change in the provisions of the constitution protecting slaves from undue taxation. These amendments were successfully resisted under the pretence that they would clog and impede the passage of the bill, but now that the free suffrage bill as originally proposed has passed its third and last reading in both branches of the Legislature, we find the majority of the committee on constitutional reform, namely: Messrs. Settle, Hill of Stokes, and Mason, prominent members of the Democratic party, reporting against a bill for the protection of land from undue taxation which was simply designed like the rejected amendments to the free suffrage bill to continue the compromises of the constitution which will be destoyed, should the free suffrage bill be ratified at the ballot box in August next.

This matter assumes a more alarming aspect to those whose property consists chiefly in land, when we remember that the taxes have been largely increased by each successive Legislature for the last eight or ten years, and that there is an additional increase of at least $100,000 demanded at the present session, and more especially when we consider that the Financial Committee of the last Legislature, composed chiefly of *influential and prominent members of the Democratic party*, without precedent, and contrary to the usage of every previous Legislature submitted a report accompanied by a bill in which they proposed and recommended to the Legislature to *double* the tax on land and *not on the polls*, and for which recommendation they assigned the following strange and illogical reasons: "Land is the fixed capital of the State, the great, imperishable, permanent property of our citizens, the support and the basis of every other interest." That is, land cannot runaway, it has to be worked by the owners to make a living for themselves and families, and if they cease to till it well, "all other interest must suffer and the people *starve*." Therefore, we recommend "that the tax on land be *doubled* and *not that on the polls*."

A logical and statesman-like conclusion indeed! This doctrine is as important as it is startling and oppressive in its character, for it is clear that if it is persisted in and carried out, the burdens of the government must fall with crushing weight upon that portion of the State which has been hitherto so shamefully neglected. And that the farmer of the west and especially of the transmontane regions of the State, has the right to insist upon the amendment proposed to the Constitution, by the bill reported against by the majority, can not be called in question by any candid and fairminded man, when we see a Senator from one of the most enlightened and intelligent districts of the east, breaking down a large Democratic majority by advocating a proposition to exempt all white freemen from paying a poll tax in this State, and actually introducing a bill to that effect.

And as this alteration will more than likely be carried out at no distant day, in imitation of many other States in the Union, it is evident that it becomes important to the landed interest of the State, and particularly to the western portion of it, that the Constitution be so amended, if the Free Suffrage bill be ratified at the ballot-box, as to protect the interest that is acknowledged by the Financial Committee's report to be the support and basis of every other interest, from that unjust and oppressive taxation with which it is now certainly threatened. The undersigned, feeling the force of these considerations and representing a constituency almost every one of whom are freeholders, feels it his imperative duty to report the bill back to the house, and most earnestly recommend its passage.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE N. FOLK.

January 9th, 1857.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1857.

PROPOSED NEW ASSESSMENT OF TOWN PROPERTY.—The reader may have observed in our last, in the remarks of our friend who furnishes us with a regular review of the Fayetteville market, a suggestion of the propriety of an application to the Legislature for a new assessment of the value of Town property. The suggestion came to us just as the paper was going to press, or we should have accompanied it with a few remarks.

Assessments are made but once in seven years. The last was made last year. Consequently, the citizens of this town are bound to pay taxes for six years to come upon a valuation fixed when there was every probability of our railroad being built, and before there was so great a manifestation of the evil influence exerted on the trade of this place by other works, to which Fayetteville has contributed, and must yet contribute, her share of the cost. The Legislature having refused to aid us in our work, it would be unreasonable, in the highest degree, to make us pay more than double taxes for works elsewhere, which works have diminished the value of our property, and it is supposed will still more diminish that value. The real estate in this town is valued at $721,980. Should the rail road not be built, that value may be diminished one-half, and the ability of its owners to pay the tax diminished in even a greater degree.

Surely the Legislature will not do us so great a wrong. It only needs an appeal to its sense of justice to grant a remedy.

This is all founded upon the presumption, which some of our citizens seem to give place to, that without Legislative aid we cannot build the rail road. Such is not our opinion; nor would the thought be harbored in the mind of any citizen if he would take the right view of his duties to himself, to say nothing of his duties to the community in which he lives. *Fayetteville can build the road, by herself, without State aid. She ought to build it, with or without State aid.* It is *her interest* to build it, if her citizens have to give half that they are worth to do it. If they *fail* to build it, what they have will not be worth half its assessed value. If they *do* build it, that assessed value will be doubled in five years. So that the matter stands thus: Give way to despondency because the Legislature acts the stepmother to us: fold your hands and do nothing; and you lose $360,000 in the value of your real estate—(as much as is wanting to build the road.) On the other hand, resolve to be the victims of no step-mother: give your $360,000, and make your $721,000 worth a million or a million and a half. *Give* your $360,000, did we say? Not so: For you will have a good paying stock worth all it cost you, in addition to the increased value of your real estate.

This is not the time nor the mode, perhaps, to put these things before our citizens. But it should be done—it *must* be done—if we would deserve the respect of ourselves or of the rest of the world; if we would save our town from ruin; if we would not see our friends and neighbors abandoning their homes in search of other communities which have the spirit and the sense to help themselves.

THE WEATHER AND THE MAILS.—The thermometer on Tuesday morning ranged between 2° above and 2° *below* zero—the latter a point as low as is remembered by any one here. On the 8th of February 1835 it reached that figure. We had no mail from any quarter on Monday or Tuesday, and some of the mails which left here on those days were brought back from inability to get them through the snow and ice. On Wednesday morning we received, via Raleigh, some of our Northern papers which ought to have arrived on the preceding Sunday.

Yesterday the thermometer rose to 40°, promising a general thaw; but in the course of the night the fierce Northern blasts returned, bringing with them a little more snow, and this morning the mercury stood at 10°.

A passenger arrived this morning in the boat from Wilmington informs us that at the "Sugar Loaf," yesterday afternoon, they encountered a vast mass of ice, pile upon pile, completely obstructing the river, and forming a spectacle worth going fifty miles to see. The boat was employed for some time in detaching portions of it, so as at last to make its way through.

We have the Salem and Lumberton mails this morning, but nothing from Raleigh or Warsaw. From the former place we have but one mail since Sunday, and from the latter none since Saturday. It really seems to us that this is presuming upon the public indulgence; for, if the Stages could not pass, horses doubtless could, and have.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.—The dreadfully inclement weather of the past few days appealed strongly to the charitable feelings of our citizens towards those who might be destitute of fuel, food and clothing. Private charities were common where objects were found; but in addition to them, our new Mayor, R. P. Buxton, Esq., with some other gentlemen, thoughtfully took up a collection, to a very liberal amount, in money, wood, &c., to be applied wherever needed.

COL. GWYNN'S REPORT.—We have ourselves refrained from any attack on the Deep River improvement, and generally from any comment on it—what we have said lately being altogether in defence against attacks upon our Rail Road. We have also declined to insert communications on the subject; for we were not willing even to seem to throw an obstacle in the way of that or any other work of real or supposed public utility. But recent events appear to us to place upon a different footing the searching review, in another column, of the Report of Col. Gwynn to the Legislature, which we published on Monday last. The subject is a very important one, and our readers and the Legislature are entitled to all which can throw light upon it, pro or con. We therefore publish the communication, which is written calmly, and with much ability.

FLORAL COLLEGE.—We recently printed a Catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty and Students of this well known Institution—the pioneer, in this section of the State, of Institutions of high grade for female education, of which there are now so many. We are glad to see that, though the number of students is not so great as when it stood alone, supported by a wide extent of country in this State and South Carolina, it yet reaches 71; and we hope that under the judicious management of the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Lady, who are so well known as Teachers in this place, and competent assistants, it will continue to flourish, and be all that is required in the very enlightened neighborhood in which it is located.

SALE OF BANK STOCKS AND STATE BONDS.—We learn that the sale of Stocks and Bonds advertised recently in the Observer, took place on Thursday last at Wadesborough, and resulted as follows:—

191 shares Stock of Bank of Wadesborough, averaged $65 50 per share of $50.

100 do. Bank of Charlotte, averaged $51 66.

5 State Bonds of $1000 each averaged $996 65.

The terms were 6 months credit.

MARRIED,

At the residence of C. P. Mendenhall, Esq., in Greensboro, on Thursday evening, January 15th by the Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Mr. NICHOLAS E. HARRISON, of Mississippi, to Miss KENIAH C. STAPLES, daughter of the late Col. Abram Staples, of Patrick county, Va.

In Randolph, county, on the 8th inst., at the residence of Abner Gray Esq., by Jesse Walker Esq., Mr. WILLIAM WHITE to Miss MARTITIA GARDNER, all of Randolph.

On the same day and same place, by Jno. White Esq. Mr. DAVID HODGIN of Guilford to Miss MARTHA BLAIR of Randolph.

On the same day at Union, Randolph Co., by Jesse Walker Esq., Dr. ELIAS KERNER of Kernersville, Forsythe county, to Miss P. G. DICKS, daughter of James Dicks, Esq.

DIED,

In this county, on the 20th inst., JAMES LEA, infant son of Margaret and James McAllister, aged 5 months 17 days.

Dearest Jimmie! thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us;
He can all our sorrows heal.
Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
Then in Heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

Town papers please copy. J. A. McA.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee "appointed to examine the charter of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, and the several acts of the Assembly granting them aid, to see if the conditions of those grants have been complied with," have instructed the undersigned to submit the following report:

The acts under which the "Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company" organized, limit the capital stock to $200,000, of which individuals were to subscribe $120,000, and the State the residue; and it is further provided therein, that "whenever the company shall subscribe and pay into the hands of the treasurer of the company $30,000, the Governor shall subscribe, and the treasurer of the State shall pay into the hands of the treasurer of the company $20,000; and they shall continue to subscribe and pay in, in that proportion, until the whole capital stock shall have been subscribed for and paid in." This provision seems to have been faithfully observed by the company until two-thirds of the stock had been paid. But being unable longer to induce prompt payment by the individual subscribers, the company, with the view of getting possession of the balance of the State subscription, borrowed $40,000, and paid the same into its treasury; and insisting that this was a substantial compliance with that provision of its charter recited above, requested the Governor to subscribe and cause to be paid the remaining portion of stock reserved to the State. But this requisition, his Excellency, Gov. Reid, very properly declined acceding to. The company then made a payment of $5,000 on this debt, and the balance ($35,000,) was assumed by individuals, who, to facilitate the work, agreed to advance this sum for the delinquent stockholders, "release the company from all claim which they might have on it for reimbursement," and look only to the collections that might thereafter be made from those for whom they had advanced, for their indemnity; and in the execution of this agreement, they substituted their own note for the note of the corporation. Upon these facts appearing to the proper authority, the balance of the State subscription was paid to the company. But, notwithstanding the voluntary assumption of this debt by private persons as aforesaid, the company continued to recognize it as its own, and had, from time to time, reduced it by payments to about $8,000, for which the parties interested have an existing judgment against it.

Of the payments thus made, about $21,000 was collected from the defaulting stockholders, for whose benefit the debt was created, and the residue was paid out of the general corporate fund, derived from other sources, which, including interest, amounts to more than $20,000. Thus it will be seen that $20,000 of the company's capital has been diverted from the objects contemplated by the charter, and generally appropriated for the protection of individuals against their own improvident contracts; and by it the State sustains a loss co-extensive with her interest in the company, and the public is delayed in the enjoyment of the facilities to arise from the completion of an important State enterprise.

At the session of the General Assembly, holden in 1852, a further subscription of $80,000 was made in behalf of the State, and the same was paid to and expended by the company previous to the last session of this body. The company then applied for additional aid, and by the 5th chapter of the statutes of that session, provision was made for the State's endorsing the bonds of the company to the amount of $300,000, upon the several conditions therein expressed. Among others, the company was required "not to sell the bonds for less than their par value;" and to apply the proceeds thereof "exclusively in the first instance to the completion of the navigation." Both of these conditions have been disregarded. Of the bonds thus endorsed by the State, $200,000 in value were sold on six months' time, the company paying interest, but receiving none, which is equivalent to a loss of 3 per cent., amounting to $6,000. The remaining bonds of $100,000 were sold for $80,000 in cash, and a steamboat, 'Southerner,' and five lighters. From the evidence before them, your committee have unanimously come to the conclusion, that repaired, as per contract, these boats will not be worth more than $10,000; and it being admitted by the officers of the company that the steamer, constituting about three-fourths in value of the whole, is too large to pass the company locks, and that the same were purchased without examination, the committee can view the matter in no other light than a mere evasion of that clause of the statute forbidding the sale of these bonds under par.

The non-observance of the other provision of the act is equally as palpable. Instead of applying the money realized from the sale of these bonds "to the completion of the said navigation," $26,675 thereof was appropriated to the payment of interest accruing on them, and another debt of the company, and to the payment of dividends on preferred stock.

The representatives of the State in the general meeting of the stockholders, as well as in the board of directors, were cognizant of the action of the company in the several particulars complained of, and in each case a majority of them assented thereto.

Arguments and explanations have been heard by your committee from the president, attorney and other officers of the company, in which the necessities and honest purposes of the company, were pressed upon their consideration. But, conceding all this to be true, (and your committee do not wish to be understood as attributing any moral delinquency to any one,) they are nevertheless constrained to say, that the company has, in the several particulars enumerated, exceeded its powers, misapplied the funds obtained from and by aid of the State, and consequently has forfeited its franchise, if the State chooses to impose so heavy a penalty.

Other allegations have been made against the company by various persons impugning the efficiency of the general management of its concerns, but the same is not, in the opinion of the committee, referred to them by the terms of the resolution under which they have been constituted as such, and they have, therefore, not investigated the same, and wish to be understood as expressing no opinion in relation thereto.

Having performed the duty assigned them by reporting the facts and their opinion to the House, your committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. BAXTER, Chairman.

A Statement of the Directors of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

In relation to the debt in the Commercial bank of Wilmington, assumed by certain individuals for the purpose of drawing the last instalment of the State under the act of 1848-'49, the directors state that the whole subject was presented to the meeting of the stockholders in April, 1855, and they unanimously resolved that the company ought, in justice, to pay the debt, the same having been assumed in good faith and for the benefit of the company.

The proceedings of the stockholders on this subject was published in every variety of form, and they are not aware that they have ever heard the slightest complaint of it as being wrong, until now.

The whole amount thus assumed was $8,000, which is now outstanding against the company.

In relation to the sale of the two first bonds of $100,000 each, the directors state that they sold the bonds in May, 1855, for $200,000, a portion was paid forthwith and the bonds were to be issued in July following. They became individually responsible for the portion paid until the bonds were issued, and took good security for the payment of the whole amount. By the terms of the contract the company were to pay interest for sums paid before January following, and the purchasers to pay interest for all sums unpaid after January. They hoped that the interest account would be about equal on both sides, and that the bonds would nett them $200,000. It turned out, however, that the purchasers paid up the whole remaining balance on the 1st of Jan'y, long before it was needed by the company, and stopped the interest from running against them, leaving an interest account against the company of $2,221, so that in fact the bonds only netted them about $99,000 each. They doubt not this was the best sale of any kind of State bonds of that amount made during the year, for on reference to the sales of stocks made in May, 1855, they find that North Carolina State bonds sold at 97 in the New York market, which was nearly 2 per cent. less than what was actually received by the company for her endorsed bonds.

With respect to the sale of last bonds of $100,000, the situation of the work left them no alternative. They sought in vain to make sale in the northern market, and at home, by advertisement, without receiving a single bid. They could not obtain for it $80,000 in Philadelphia or New York. They probably might have sold it, as they had a right to do, with the other two bonds at par, with an understanding that the proceeds might remain on deposit till needed by the company; but they would have lost the interest for one year at least, which would have made it a less advantageous disposition than the one made, though it might have been of less technical exception.

With respect to the payments of interest out of the $300,000, the directors state that they had no other fund out of which to make them. All the money they could raise upon the preferred stock was applied to pay off judgments against the company, so as to enable it to make an unquestionable mortgage of its property to the State. If they had not paid the coupons upon the bonds the State must have paid them, and if they had not paid the interest upon the first mortgage, which was well known to the Legislature, the work must have been sold. By the law which authorized the bonds, the company were also authorized to create $100,000 of preferred stock *upon such terms as they might think proper.* They accordingly created a preferred stock of seven per cent., to be calculated and paid from the date of the certificates, with a provision that the State or the company might redeem the stock at par. In this way they hoped not only to raise funds, but also to absorb much of the old debt then hanging over the company. Unfortunately, but little stock was taken for either purpose. The small amount of money raised was taken to pay judgments as stated above, and most of our creditors have preferred to bring suit and levy executions upon the work, at a cost to the company of four times the amount of the additional one per cent. on preferred stock. Of one thing the directors feel very certain—no other course could have saved the river, and enabled them to push forward its improvement as they have done. They may have departed from the strict letter of the law, and what company has not? but they have endeavored faithfully to preserve its spirit under the most embarrassing circumstances, and to apply honestly and prudently the funds committed to their hands to promote the interest of the company, and that of the State. It is not pretended that they have not done so. The only allegation is, that they have departed from the strict letter of the law. If they had not done so, they would have done nothing at all, and this great work would have been lost to the State, for which they would have received, as they would have deserved, the just condemnation of every sincere friend of internal improvement in the State. They have endeavored to execute the law in its spirit, and to make it effective for the improvement of the river; and they confidently appeal to liberal and patriotic men for their justification.

ALEX. MURCHISON, Pres.,
A. RENCHER,
J. H. HAUGHTON,
J. J. JACKSON,
JAMES CASSIDAY,
A. S. McNEILL.

WILL THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT PAY?

Suppose a Boat to pass the Locks every half-hour in the year, counting 360 days, there would be 8640 passages *up* and *down*. To accomplish which it will require—

48 Steam Boats, 16 x 80 feet,) each Steamer to		
144 Tow Boats, " " " } have 3 Tows,		
making each 45 trips a year, and each Steamer with 3 Tows a trip through from the Coal Fields to Wilmington and back in 8 days,—the Steamers to carry freight, produce, merchandise, &c., and the Tow Boats coal,—say		
48 Steamers, 45 trips each,	2160	
144 Tow Boats, " " " trips, each 30 tons coal,	6480	——194,400 tons.
	8640	

But we all know that there must be a large deduction from this estimate for high water, when Boats can neither go over the Dams nor through the Locks; for obstructions in the Locks, and also for low water, when Boats can't get up to the Locks. I believe a fair calculation would be for 3 months for each of these causes, but say 2 months each or one-third, equal to 64,800 off,

Leaving 129,600 tons.

129,600 tons Coal, freight at $2,	$259,200	
Deduct Tolls to C. F. Nav. Co.	12,960	
		$246,240
48 Steamers, making 2160 trips, (in 360 days.)		
Deduct one-third, for causes stated above,	720	
	1440	
trips, freight on produce and merchandise, at $20 a trip,	$28,800	
Deduct Tolls to C. F. Nav. Co.	1,440	
		27,360
Total income,		$273,600

To build—

48 Steam Boats, cost $6000 each, equal to	$288,000	
144 Tow Boats, cost $1000 each, equal to	144,000	
First cost of outfit,	$432,000	

To keep up these Boats, repairs and rebuilding, will require an annual expenditure of 12½ per cent., equal to $54,000

For casualties, &c., 5 per cent., equal to 21,600

$75,600

Each Steamer will require a Captain and at least 3 hands, equal to 192 hands. Each Tow Boat will require 2 hands, making 288, equal to 480 hands.

I estimate hands, including Captain, at $1 per day round, equal to 172,800

Provisions for 480 hands per year, $50 each, 24,000

Lock Tenders, at the lowest estimate, 5,000

Officers and serv'ts of Co., 5,000

$282,400

Leaving a deficiency of $8,800, without any allowance for repairs of Dams and Locks, or interest on outfit, or anything for the capital invested.

I estimate the Boats to draw 2 feet water. I know that it will be said that the Boats will draw 4 feet. But it is notorious that no boat drawing over 2 feet can get into the first Lock in ordinary boating water of 4 feet from Fayetteville to Wilmington.

The sooner the State breaks loose from the concern the better. If individuals or a Company are disposed to spend their money, let the State give it up to them, requiring a small toll to the State.

CAPE FEAR

N. B. It may be said that the Steamers can carry more than 3 boats in tow; but it is well known that there is great difficulty in turning the *points* on the river below, and it can be demonstrated that an engine with power to carry more Tows would sink a Steamer of the size named more than 2 feet.

It is possible that Tow Boats may be so built as to carry 1 to 3 tons of Coal more than is estimated, but the *time* and the number of *hands* are underrated very much. Also the allowance for *"casualties"*—breaking of shafts, paddle wheels, steam pipes, &c.,—which will more than make up the difference. C. F.

The above calculations are made by a practical business man, who has been for forty years intimately acquainted with the navigation of the Cape Fear River and the expenses incident thereto; and his figures show, that the income of the work, if completed according to the estimates of Maj. Gwynn, and in full operation, will fail to pay the expenses, to say nothing of the interest on the capital invested.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1857.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE ON THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE STATE.

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message which relates to the Geological Survey of the State, have instructed me to report, that they have had the matter under consideration, and after much discussion, came to the conclusion, by a nearly unanimous vote, to recommend the continuing the survey to completion.

The several reports of the State Geologist have been read with interest in every portion of the State, and the last (recently laid on the tables of the members of this House) from a hurried review, is thought to be a work of great research, exhibiting a thorough knowledge of the subject-matter, and discloses to the world the untold mineral wealth of our State.

The committee would regret to see the survey discontinued at this time, and hope the House will reconsider its action of some weeks since, which showed a want of confidence in the results of the survey. In their opinion, much good has already been done, and much more will be done, if the work is continued.

The planting and farming interests of the State complain that they have been almost overlooked, and the committee join with them in asking, that in future, these interests should receive that attention their importance demands, and to this end, they recommend (in the event the survey should be continued) that the State Geologist direct the attention of one of his assistants, exclusively, to the subject of agriculture.

JNO. S. DANCY, Ch'n.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. In Stevenson v. Simmons, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in Brown v. Hodges, from Beaufort, in equity, declaring there is error, in the order appealed from. Also, in the State v. Rachel, from Cumberland, directing a venire de novo.

By PEARSON, J. In Mann v. Taylor, from Stanly directing a venire de novo. Also, in Cofield v. McLean, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Miller v. Cherry, in Equity, from Bertie.

By BATTLE, J. In State v. Bond, from Chowan, declaring that there is no error. Also, in State v. Burk, from Chowan, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Cousins v. Wall, in Equity, from Beaufort. Also, in Peterson v. Mathis, in Equity, from Sampson, declaring that there is no error in the order appealed from.

Ral. Register.

Professor Hubbard's Lecture.—On Friday night last, Prof. Hubbard, of the University, delivered the third of the Oak-City Guards' Lectures before a respectable audience in the Commons Hall. His subject was, *"The Life and Times of Gov. Caswell,"* and he treated it in a most interesting manner. Prof. Hubbard, judging by this effort, has no superior and but few equals as a writer in North Carolina. His style was chaste, clear, stately, and judiciously discriminating, and suited in every respect, it seemed to us, to the subject and to the times embraced in his Lecture. We trust the Lecture will be published in pamphlet form. Aside from its charming style, it contains much of the history of the State which every citizen should be anxious to know and treasure up.

Raleigh Standard.

A Model "Dun."—We heard in Mobile that an account, not long ago, was placed in the hands of a collector, in that city, against a merchant who was generally understood to be a *hard case.* It was agreed that the collector should reserve for his service a large per cent. in the event of success in getting the money. Off he goes to the store of the debtor, but "couldn't come it." He goes the second, third and fourth days, with no better luck. Nothing daunted, he went the fifth day and still not getting the money, he politely informed old Yardstick that he believed he would *"wait until a customer came in and bought something!"* So saying he seated himself by a cozy fire, drew a newspaper, and in short "made himself at home." In an hour or two a customer came in and made a purchase. It did not amount to quite enough to pay the collector's bill, but —under pretence of borrowing the balance—the merchant went out, and soon returned with the sum due!—*Montgomery Mail.*

SPEECH OF MR. ELLIOTT, OF RANDOLPH.

The following is a brief sketch of Mr. Elliott's remarks on the Small Note Bill, as reported in the Raleigh Register:

Mr. Elliott said that the merits of this bill having come up incidentally in the discussion on the amendment offered, he should not go as fully into their consideration as he had intended. That it was not to be considered as a question involving any inquiry into the general principles of currency and circulation, but as a plain, practical question to be determined by the facts and circumstances by which we are surrounded, and familiar to the members of the House. The argument against small notes is that they keep out specie, and that their expulsion would be followed by an abundant supply of silver change. To prove this, reference is frequently made to Virginia. But the extent of the illustration goes no further than what is known of Norfolk or other principal towns in that State. He said there is a material difference between Virginia and North Carolina. Virginia has, in addition to the advantages derived from shipping the products of her soil from her own ports, the benefit arising from shipping a large amount of ours. Besides, Norfolk is a great thoroughfare of travel and a mart of trade, and in addition hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually paid out there in specie by the General Government. He said the interior of the State, away from the lines of railway travel, would present a different picture; that specie would not necessarily flow in unless commerce favored it. Our own experience has proved this. He adverted to our legislative history on this subject. This specie mania had its origin in Gen. Jackson's celebrated specie circular, and the efforts of Col. Benton and others to inaugurate a purely metallic currency. But that humbug is now given up, and even the present Secretary of the Treasury admits in his recent Report that it is impracticable, and unsuited to an agricultural and commercial people. The first attempt to restrain the circulation of small notes in North Carolina was in 1835, when the Bank of the State was chartered, and the Cape Fear Bank re-chartered. They were not allowed to issue bills of less denomination than $5. What was the consequence? The small notes of other States came in to supply our wants. This was experiment No. 1.

The next attempt was a little more stringent —it was the act of 1837, which forbid the passing or receiving of small notes under a penalty. Our people being always a peculiarly law-loving and law-abiding people, endeavored to obey this act. The small notes were driven out, and to such inconvenience and distress were the people reduced that they were compelled in many instances to cut bills in halves to pass them at their fractional values; and a manufacturer in the town of Greensboro' in order to carry on his business and meet the wants of his section, actually issued his own "shin plasters," and he was sustained by popular sentiment and his notes received with avidity in open defiance of law. The urgent demand for small notes soon induced an open disregard of this law; public sentiment was against it, and the State was soon flooded with the small issues of South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee. This was experiment N° 2.

Next comes that child of mystery, the act of 1854, the generally condemned "dollar bill law." It was literally a legislative foundling. It was found at the doors of our legislative Halls, but so unseemly was its visage and suspicious its birth, that no one was found humane or bold enough to take it to his hospitable hearth or acknowledge its paternity.

This odious law has been in operation from the beginning, throughout the middle and western counties, and has been repudiated by all classes.

This was experiment, No. 3. These repeated and signal failures should teach us how futile are all attempts to banish from circulation these small notes. Unless we could control the banks and legislation of adjacent States, we cannot accomplish this purpose; for so long as South Carolina, and Georgia, and Tennessee issue them, so long will they come in to supply this kind of a circulating medium. If then, we must have them, policy, prudence and the interests of our banks and our State, demand that we should have the advantages and profits of their issue. Let me here remark, said he, that I cannot comprehend the distinction which is sought to be made between bills of different denominations. If a mixed currency of bank notes and specie be allowable and proper for the success of labor and commerce, I should like to be instructed in the philosophy or necromancy by which a one dollar bill is converted into a horrible "shin plaster," while a three dollar bill is a very proper thing. If a five dollar bill be the legitimate representative of five specie dollars, why is not a one dollar bill an equally legitimate representative of one specie dollar? He then referred to the statistics of specie, to show that there was not enough of it to fill the vacuum which the expulsion of small notes would produce. The annual aggregate amount of specie in the United States for ten years, from 1844 to 1854, outside of banks, was $110,000,000. Of this sum $10,000,000 were all the while locked up in the sub-treasury vaults. Sixty millions were consumed in the payment of custom duties, leaving only $40,000,000 to supply the demands of commerce, and the wants of the great commercial centres, the inland towns, and the country. Specie is as much an article of commerce as calico and cotton. It is as regularly bought and sold in the market. It goes as naturally to the great commercial marts as any other article of traffic. When the balance of trade is against us, specie must pay that balance. When we buy more than we sell, specie must pay the difference. When exchange is deficient, specie must go in the place of exchange. Having no shipping ports of our own, our trade goes to supply exchanges for Virginia and South Carolina, and our debts abroad must be paid in specie. This is the illustration of that forcible and truthful figure of speech, "that North Carolina represents a strong man bleeding at both arms." Thus it is, that specie flows from North Carolina to New York, and from New York to Europe, at the rate of fifty to one hundred millions a year. Mr. Elliott concluded his remarks with some reflections upon the impolicy of passing laws which are repugnant to the public interests. Such laws will either be not enforced, or if enforced, will excite a storm of popular indignation that will administer a just rebuke to such inconsiderate legislation. The representatives must carry out the wishes of their constituents. To enact laws which will not and cannot be enforced, is worse than futile, it is mischievous. It demoralizes the public mind and feeling. It impairs public confidence in the soundness and wisdom of our legislation—it impairs confidence in the purity of our judiciary which fails to enforce the law—it impairs confidence in the prosecuting officers and grand juries who wink at infractions of the law. They insensibly but surely undermine that reverence for law, which is the surest guarantee for the public peace and private security.

New Crop MOLASSES, a superior quality. Also, SEED OATS. Just received.
P. P. JOHNSON.
Jan'y 20. 753t

Blanks for Sale at this Office.

General Assembly.

In addition to our report of proceedings we notice in the Raleigh papers, that in the Senate, on Friday the 16th inst.,

Mr. Wilder reported the North Carolina Bank Bill, and recommended its passage. [This is not the Bank of the State.]

Mr. W. H. Thomas, from the committee on internal improvements, reported on the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, concurring in the opinion of Maj. Gwynn as to the importance of the work, but deeming it inexpedient to make the appropriation alluded to in the Report of Maj. G.

Mr. Christian introduced a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Coal and Iron Company.

Mr. Fennell, a bill to repeal certain parts of the charter of the Cape Fear Bank.

Mr. Wilder, a bill to incorporate the Citizens' Bank of Raleigh capital $100,000.

Mr. Hill, from the committee on constitutional reform, reported against the bill introduced by Mr. A. J. Jones, four weeks ago, to amend the constitution of the State.

In the House, on Saturday, on motion of Mr. Leitch, of Robeson, the bill relative to jury trials in the county courts of Robeson, was taken up. Mr. Leitch having explained the object of the bill,

Mr. Morrison stated, he had no objection to the principle of the bill, and offered an amendment, leaving the adoption of the bill to the majority of the county justices, which was rejected, and the rules being suspended, the bill passed its second and third readings.

A bill providing for the election of judges by the people.

Mr. Stubbs said at this late period of the session, it would be impossible to discuss this bill; therefore, he would not press the second reading.

Mr. Settle was as favorable as any man to the principle of the bill, but this was too late a period of the session to make such a change in our organic laws. He moved the bill be laid on the table. Adopted. Yeas 53, nays 34.

A Bill for the protection of laborers and mechanics was rejected.

Bills to incorporate the Albermarle Southern, and the Southern Air line Railroads, were passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the Fayetteville and Coalfields Railroad bill, was laid on the table. Yeas 48, nays 35.

In the Senate, on Monday, the bill granting additional assistance to the Western extension, passed 2d reading, yeas 17, nays 13.

A bill to extend the limits of Pittsborough, and one to incorporate the town of Graham, passed 2d and 3d readings.

On Tuesday, the bill to charter the bank of Goldsborough was laid on the table.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of Lincolnton, was put on its second reading. Messrs. Hill and Wilder spoke in opposition to local banks. Mr. White defended his bill. Mr. Bryan said he was in favor of the bank, because it was in the mountains. Mr. W. H. Thomas spoke in favor of the bill, and in favor of free banking. He said he thought all things should be put on an equality, and as the people had been given Free Suffrage he was in favor of giving them free banking. A number of amendments were adopted. The bill was rejected yeas 12, nays 20.

In the House, on Wednesday, Mr. Meares introduced a bill to encourage the planting of oysters and clams in any waters of the State. The rules were suspended, and the bill passed its several readings.

The special order of this hour was a bill to incorporate Rockingham Coal Fields Railroad Company, introduced by Mr. Settle. This bill asks for no appropriation. The passage of the bill was advocated by Messrs. Settle, Caldwell, Scales, and Ogburn, and opposed by Mr. Long. Several amendments were offered and lost, tending towards keeping the road from running into Virginia. The bill then passed its second reading, by the following vote: ayes 73 noes 19.

On Tuesday, a bill to remove free negroes from the State came up for consideration, and was advocated by Messrs. Benbury, Meares, Bright and Jones, and opposed by Messrs. Stubbs, and Gilliam. Mr. Outlaw moved to lay the whole subject on the table—ayes 61, noes 35.

Mr. Badham moved to suspend the rules and put the Rockingham Road on its last reading.

Mr. Parker offered an amendment that it should not connect with any Road in Virginia, if it did it should work a forfeiture of its charter. Accepted by the mover of the bill.

The bill then passed its last reading—ayes 70, noes 33.

An engrossed resolution of the Senate passed its three readings, to the effect that the Secretary of State be authorized to purchase an additional supply of wood for the use of the General Assembly.

A bill to amend an act incorporating the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Company was taken up. The object of the bill is to authorize the payment of State's last instalment. It passed its 2d and 3d readings.

A bill to incorporate a company to construct a Railroad from Beaufort Harbor to the Coal Fields, *via* Fayetteville, together with an amendment by Mr. Elliott was laid on the table—ayes 44, noes 43.

Mr. Yancy moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill in relation to the Beaufort Road was laid on the table—carried.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

To-day there was considerable business done in the Senate, although there were not more than 32 Senators present. The Cheraw & Coal Fields road again passed its 3d reading, and was put beyond reach of a reconsideration by a motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was carried.

A bill to incorporate Mt. Olivet Academy in Randolph passed its first reading. On motion of Mr. Holt the rules were suspended, and it passed its 2d and 3d readings.

The bill to incorporate the American Exchange and Mining Company was also read first time and passed, and on motion of Mr. Holt the rules were suspended and the bill passed its 2d and 3d readings.

The report of the Investigating Committee upon Cape Fear and Deep River affairs was transmitted to the Senate, together with a statement from the President and Directors of the Company. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ogburn's bill concerning Common Schools was discussed for a short time. Mr. Dockery commenced some remarks but was stopped by the arrival of a special order.

The bill to amend the charter of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company was then taken up. It was ably discussed by Messrs. Wiggins, Cherry and Pool in its favor. The discussion extended through the afternoon, when Mr. Hill made a speech against it. The bill passed by yeas 19, nays 12.

A bill to amend the charter of the N. C. and Atlantic Railroad Company passed its 2d and 3d readings.

In the House yesterday morning but little was done. In the afternoon and evening, the State Bank charter was continued to be discussed. It was passed by yeas 54, nays 33. The Senate amendments to the bill were ordered to be printed. A bill was passed in the evening proposing to collect statistics of crime. Nothing else of importance done.

RANDOLPH COUNTY—ITS FACILITIES AND RESOURCES.

By reference to the Map of North Carolina it will be seen that this county is located about the centre of the State, and is twenty-eight miles square, situated in a high, healthy climate. The general face of the county is somewhat mountainous—there are two pretty considerable mountains in this county; viz: Caraway and Back Creek mountains, with several small ones, viz: the Pilot, Shepard's and ridges, forming quite a picturesque view when seen from different points. Within the borders of this county there are four flourishing Factory Villages, viz: Franklinsville, Cedar Falls, Columbia and Union, at each of which there are Manufacturing establishments, for the manufacture of cotton into thread and cloth, employing some two hundred operatives—and there is invested in these establishments nearly or quite two hundred thousand dollars. The town of Asheborough is the county seat, situated in the middle of the county, and is a very pleasant little place, and is extending its borders towards the different points of the compass, and bids fair to be a pretty considerable place. There are several nice residences already completed, and several others in the course of construction, several handsome stores, two Academies, and several mechanical establishments.

There are within this county about forty mercantile establishments. Thirty good merchant mills; forty saw mills, some of which are propelled by steam. One Iron Foundry; a large manufactory at Franklinsville, for making spun and other kinds of barrels, also an establishment at Cedar Falls, for manufacturing the wood work for buggies, carriages, &c; these two mills are run by water power. There are also some twenty Tanneries within this county, some of which are very extensively carried on. There are also six Male Academies and one College, at which there is about one hundred and fifty Students.

The mineral resources of this county are very considerable, gold being found in almost every nook and corner of the county, and there are some valuable gold mines, some of which are being worked, while others are suffered to lie idle for the want of miners who understand the business, to work them. Copper is also found in various portions of the county, some of the finest specimens of Iron Ore is also found here. And now add to these, the very valuable wheat and corn growing lands of Randolph, which can be surpassed but by few, for production, and the enterprising farmers, who are beginning to bring out the latent energies of their minds, and to improve their farms, and to carry on the business in the right way, by sowing large crops of wheat and other small grain, which is the very life of the farmers of this county. Who then can say that Randolph is not a great county, and is destined to be still greater, provided a liberal system of Internal Improvements is carried out by the state, and we are permitted to have the Fayetteville and Western Railroad to run through our borders. There is one thing that will still give great improvement to our citizens, and that is to patronize some good Newspapers and periodicals, and, especially the N. C. Bulletin, which is now being published in their midst.—*N. C. Bulletin.*

Names.—Speaking of names reminds us of an anecdote that we never have seen in print, and we embalm it in these columns for the benefit of all concerned.

In the upper part of New Hanover and lower part of Duplin, where Dr. Hanson F. Murphy has a large practice, it is quite the rage to name children after him. On one occasion the wife of one of his patrons, Bonum by name—a numerous family in that section—bore her husband a fine boy. The Doctor being at Squire Bonum's, when the precarious month was out, the delighted paternal relative told him he expected to name his son after him

"No, says the Doctor—name him Magnum."

"Oh, yes," replied the Squire, that's a good name.

"Magnum, Magnum; that's the name of one of our members in Congress." He was thinking of Mr. Mangum, at the time one of our Senators.

"The same," said the Doctor, concealing his mirth with several vigorous puffs at a pipe which he never fails to carry with him.

A short time after that, at preaching, the child was christened, and the minister could not conquer the smile which wreathed over his features and sparkled in his eyes, as he said with an awkward effort at solemnity, "Magnum Bonum, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost; Amen."

The deed was done, and the child, now a stout boy, still goes by the name of Magnum Bonum.

Snow Balls.—We never did like the habit of throwing snow balls, except to throw loose handfuls of snow at the girls sometimes, and then let them pelt us as they pleased, and our habit has always been when a man or boy threw a hard snow ball at us to return a rock, a brick bat or an iron wedge. In Norfolk, Va. a few days since quite a row was gotten up by some one throwing snow balls at persons who had no taste for fun. The matter ended "in knocking down some with stones and biting one man's nose off. Dirks and pistols were drawn, clubs used, and the yelling, shouting, bellowing and howling, were absolutely frightful."

It is a sorry business and frequently leads to difficulties.—*Clinton Independent.*

Human Life.—It is a common impression that the average duration of human life is lessening, though a moment's thought of the improved hygiene of the present day, and the increased comfort of the masses, would lead to a different conclusion. The facts support this favorable view. Prof. Buchanan, in a recent lecture in Cincinnati, gave the following figures. His data we have not seen, but we can imagine none that would furnish more than an approximation. In the latter part of the 16th century one half of all who were born died under 5 years of age; the average longevity of the whole population was but 18 years. In the 17th century one half of the population died under 12 years. But in the first 60 years of the 18th century one half of the population lived over 27 years. In the latter 40 years one half exceeded 32 years. At the beginning of the present century one half exceeded 40 years; and from 1808 to 1845, one half exceeded 43. The average longevity at those successive periods has been increased from 18 years in the 16th century up to 43.7 by the late reports.

1856

alas old time has kut the thred
on which a yere suspendid
6 munth ago it was hat ded
but Now its life is endid
another det of Nature's pade
by yealding up its breth
With berried yeres the old yere's lade
for the old yere froze to deth.
but o We must not cast an i
on what we've done in Days gon by
nor closely skan our faults
for lot's Wife once revewed her Track
& in the act of lookin Back
was quickly turned to saults!!!!!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1857.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—We are happy to see that the Committee on Agriculture in the House of Commons has reported in favor of the Geological Survey. We publish the Report, which is made by Mr. Dancy of Edgecombe, who is well and widely known as one of the most intelligent gentlemen and successful farmers in what may truly be called the great agricultural county of Edgecombe.

We intend at our earliest convenience to make extracts from the last Geological Report of Prof. Emmons. Besides a vast deal that is *useful* in the work, there is much that is curious, among which we may here mention the discovery, in the sedimentary rocks of Montgomery county, N. C., of fossils of an age anterior to any previous discoveries of traces of animal life. Professor Emmons contends, therefore, that so far as investigations have resulted in discoveries, that county was the scene of the first manifestation of that great principle, LIFE.

The discovery of immense deposites of the Black Band Iron Ore, which has been known no where else than in a single locality in Scotland, and out of which the celebrated Scotch Pig Iron is manufactured, *may be* made worth more than the cost of the Geological Survey, should it be continued a thousand years. *May be*, we say. For much of the value of the discoveries made by means of such a survey will be lost to the State if the Legislature and the people fail to improve their advantages. Out of one mile square of the Deep River mineral region, Professor Emmons *calculates* that there may be taken Coal and Iron which will bring in market as much as the assessed value of the whole real and personal property of the State.

Shall it continue to lie there?

The Legislature seems to say *Yes!* But we expect the people of Fayetteville to say NO!

THE DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—We have received from our correspondent at Raleigh, the pamphlet copy of Mr Baxter's Report of the Investigating Committee, with an explanatory letter of the President and Directors of the Company, both of which we publish in another column. They appear to require no comment—the Committee's condemnation of certain acts of the Company being very emphatic. It is said that other matters, into which the resolution of inquiry did not require the Committee to examine, are not less blameworthy.

We have placed near these official documents, an inquiry into the probability of the transportation on the river, (supposing the works completed,) being a profitable business. The calculations are made by a gentleman of great experience, and admitted intelligence and integrity, who has given the subject much attention.

From the same source we have obtained the following estimate of the cost, outfit, and business of the Rail Road, which seems to us to be fair. The freight of the coal is slightly higher than on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; but not too high. The proportion of receipts allowed for expenses is larger than usual—the usual amount being from 45 to 55 per cent. of the receipts. The capacity of the road is evidently not overrated, as the Baltimore and Ohio road (a single track) carries more coal, besides a vast amount of other freight and passengers.

RAIL ROAD TO COAL FIELDS.

Cost of building the road,	$700,000
Depots, warehouses, water stations, workshops, &c., say	*80,000
3 Locomotive Engines for coal, each $10,000,	*30,000
90 Coal Cars, each $600,	*54,000
2 Locomotives for passengers and freight, $10,000,	*20,000
2 Passenger Cars, $2000,	*4,000
4 Freight Cars, $1000,	*4,000
3 extra Locomotives,	*30,000
	$222,000
Total cost and outfit,	$922,000
3 Coal Engines may make each two trips per day, carrying each 30 Coal Cars or 250 tons coal each trip, equal to 1500 tons per day, or say 500,000 tons in a year, at 2¾ cts. per ton per mile,	$600,000
[I saw a coal train last summer in New Jersey with 130 cars.]	
1 passenger and mail train and 1 freight Train each day,	†65,000
Income,	$665,000
I have been informed by a practical Engineer that the cost of running the above, officers, labor, fuel, wear and tear of machinery, allowance for casualties, &c. &c., would not exceed	$280,000
Estimated expense of keeping up the road, repairs of structure, replacing iron, &c., estimated at $3000 per mile per annum, equal to	120,000
Officers and servants of the Company,	10,000
	$410,000

Profit, $255,000—Equal to about 28 per cent. profit upon the whole investment.

*These items may be procured gradually as the trade is developed.

†These items are of course a guess; the amount may be more or less.

The Coal transported on the road may be increased to a million tons, should the demand require it.

The Company owns more than half a mile front on the river, and the Coal may be dumped from the cars down a perpendicular bank into the boats—requiring no handling at either end of the line.

CONGRESS.—The House has ordered the arrest of Mr. Simonton, correspondent of the N. Y. Times, for refusing to answer questions put by the Corruption Investigating Committee. He is to be held in close custody till the end of the session.

A NORTH CAROLINA BOOK.—Professor Chas. Phillips, of the University of North Carolina, has in press "A Manual of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; with some of its applications."

THE WEATHER AND THE SNOW.—We learn that in the country around here the snow of Sunday the 18th was about a foot deep.

The Clinton Independent states it as from 12 to 18 inches there.

At Carthage it is said to have been 18 inches.

At Raleigh, about 12 inches. It fell from Saturday night till Monday night. Wood was scarce, selling at about $8 a cord. The train which left for Weldon on Sunday morning ran into a snow bank about 40 miles from Raleigh, (so we learn by a letter from a friend,) and remained there till Wednesday. Three locomotives were sent out on Thursday to open the road. On the N. C. Road, the train which left Raleigh on Sunday was found at Durham's station on Wednesday by four locomotives which joined teams to open the road.

At Wilmington, there was rain, sleet and snow. And on Tuesday morning the river was frozen over from bank to bank by ice about half an inch thick, a circumstance not recollected by the oldest inhabitant.

At Weldon the snow was 16 inches deep. The cars on the W. & W. road were stopped for several days.

At Salem, the snow was 14 to 15 inches deep, on a level. Ice on the Yadkin river, 8 inches thick. A number of fowls frozen to death.

At Asheborough, the oldest people say they never saw such times before.

At Greensborough, average depth of snow estimated at 2 feet.

At Petersburg, it is reported by telegraph that 19 persons were frozen to death. Coal and wood were very scarce before the storm.

Five trains had gone from Wilmington to Weldon, and that place was crowded with passengers who could not get away, the road beyond being still obstructed, up to Friday last.

In Wilmington, $350 had been subscribed to furnish fuel, clothing and food to the poor.

COLD IN FLORIDA.—A letter to the Editors from a subscriber at Quincy, Florida, says, "Our winters are becoming very cold. This morning milk is frozen, and we have generally cold, frosty, icy weather. Fifteen years ago ice was a rarity. Now, the ground is frozen hard as a pavement."

Extract from a letter to the Editors, dated

GULF, Chatham Co., Jan. 20, 1857

We have extremely cold weather at this time. It commenced snowing about midnight on Saturday night, and continued rapidly twenty-four hours or more, accompanied by a violent wind,—the mercury standing most of the time 10° above zero. The snow will average, as near as I can tell, 12 inches; though it is 2½ feet in many places where it is drifted up. This morning at 6 o'clock the mercury stood at 8° *below* zero, which you know is 40° below the freezing point: where must it stand in the latitude of the New England States? I doubt whether it has been so low as this morning since the cold Sunday in Feb. 1835.

When day dawned this morning not a *rooster* dared lift his voice to announce the fact. (*Quere:* Do they fail to *crow* during the severe winter far North?) I never heard before or noticed this circumstance.

I am afraid our sweet potato crop will be destroyed again this winter, as it is so much colder than last winter, when they nearly all froze about the time the snow melted. I don't know what the farmers can do to prevent such a result, unless they took the precaution to put them up better.

ROBESON SUPERIOR COURT.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather last week, we understand that his Honor, Judge Person, and nearly all the Jurors were in attendance on the special term of Robeson Superior Court. The usual amount of business was transacted.

Two days were occupied in the trial of the case of Alex. Watson *vs.* some of the Trustees of Floral College, for forcibly removing his furniture from the Steward's Hall. R. E. Troy Esq., for the Plaintiff, and Col. N. A. McLean and James Banks, Esq., for Defendants. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of Defendants, but on a motion for a new trial the Judge intimated that the finding was against the weight of the testimony and granted it.

We learn that this is the last case of a batch in which these parties have been Defendants, the "Indictments Recordari," and another suit for damages, having been previously determined.

The Wilmington Journal struggles manfully to maintain its ridiculous assertion that the Coal Fields Road would cost $784,000 to build, and half a million more to stock it; and that it had the authority of the President of the road for such an assertion. The President says he made no such statement. And neither of the gentlemen who accompanied him to Wilmington, and spoke there, as he did, has any recollection of any such statement. One of them, in a note to us, says: "If the President had made such a statement he would have been corrected, for none of us ever had an idea of its costing more than half the amount"—(that is, more than $250,000 to stock the road.)

The Journal proposes to stop the controversy. Very well. But it does seem to us that it might let its readers have a correct statement of the matter, and not persist in magnifying the cost of a work which it professes to favor, thereby damaging its prospects before the Legislature and the people.

The Fayetteville Observer is mistaken in supposing that the debate in the House of Commons on the "Mexican Preamble," was to any extent the cause of the defeat of the Fayetteville Coalfields Road.

Raleigh Standard.

How does the Standard know that we were mistaken? We have better authority than that paper for what we said, viz: members of the Legislature themselves.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The City of Washington, at New York on the 17th inst., reports a serious collision between the Chinese Gov't and the English fleet at Canton. A number of British steamers were seized by Chinese officials, and on his interference the Consul was insulted and threatened with violence. Whereupon Canton was bombarded, all its forts taken, the city entered, and immense damage done to property.

STILL LATER.—By the America, at Halifax on the 19th, the Chinese news is confirmed, and it is also said that the American ship Portsmouth destroyed one of the Chinese forts for insults offered to the flag of the United States.

Swiss affairs had assumed a more favorable aspect towards the continuance of peace.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Sales of Cotton for the four days amount to 55,000 bales at the following quotations: Orleans 7¼; Middling 7 9-16; Fair Uplands 7 9-16; Middling 7½.

A CAPITAL HIT.—The following lines are from the pen of a distant correspondent, from whom we have once or twice before heard, but who does not write for the press as often as he should:—

A LETTER TO THE EDITORS.

One of the wisest and best things ever written by the wise and good Joseph Story is: "If ever the day shall arrive, in which the best talents and the best virtues shall be driven from office by intrigue or corruption, by the ostracism of the press, or the still more unrelenting persecution of party, legislation will cease to be national. It will be wise by accident, and bad by system." Has not that day now arrived? Do Mr. Biggs and Mr. Reid possess better talents and better virtues than George E. Badger? Does Mr. Jenkins possess better talents and better virtues than B. F. Moore? If the day *has* come, and it is *in fact* here, we ought all to know it, so as to be able to make the best of a bad matter. If party is to control every thing, from Senators, Attorney Generals, and Trustees of the University, down, ought not we who are in the minority to know the fact at once, so as to secure a small portion of our rights, before every chance is gone forever?

Now, I am a member of that party which is the object of this unrelenting persecution of the party in power, but I hold an office by which I also am enabled to exercise oppression, injustice, and tyranny, towards worthy locofocos, if I feel disposed to do so. It is, however, an office of no profit—for I live in a democratic county, and it is only the disagreeable offices which are conferred on me. I am on the committee to examine applicants to teach the Common Schools. You know the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents cannot pay the public money to any person unless he has a certificate from this committee. So you see we have some *offices* within our gift. Ought we to look at the qualifications of the applicants, or ought we to bestow these appointments on our political friends alone? I am not much of a politician, and merely ask these questions in order that you may do me the favor of inquiring of some one who is learned in political ethics, and let me know at your earliest convenience.

Also, I would be obliged to you if you would inform me whether the General Assembly have passed any law amending the old proverb that "honesty is the best policy," so that hereafter it shall read, "policy is the best honesty."

By so doing you will greatly oblige,

Yours, &c.,

Y.

"STERLING DEMOCRACY."—In its comments upon the recent Pennsylvania Senatorial election the Raleigh Standard says that the K. N. papers of the South dislike Col. Forney and rejoice over his defeat because of his "sterling democracy" and his devotion to the rights of the South. The Standard's idea of "sterling democracy" must be a queer one. The only ground of objection to Forney, more than any other Democrat, by the papers referred to is, that he wrote a letter to one of his *friends* in New Orleans, requesting him to make a weak-headed man drunk and then induce him to defame the character of a defenceless woman—for a "consideration." This may be "sterling democracy" in the Standard's estimation. It is usually considered by men of any party an act of infamy.

But the Standard seems to think it clinches the nail upon these "K. N. papers of the South," when it triumphantly asks, if "they expect to convince the people that James Buchanan, who is the personal friend of Col. Forney, would give his countenance to a bad man?" Of what these papers expect to convince the people we are not informed. But Col. Forney has already convinced them of his infamy, by his own letter (above mentioned) read in open Court. If Mr. Buchanan is his personal friend, as the Standard says, it does not prove Forney any better than he should be, but Mr. Buchanan somewhat worse. "A man may be known by the company he keeps."

A NEW IDEA.—We learn from the Register, that Mr. Meares of Brunswick gave notice in the Commons a few days ago of an amendment which he means to offer to the new Tax Bill, "to tax through passengers and through freight upon the Railroads running through our State. In the course of his remarks he said that he thought the Finance Committee had not fulfilled their duty in laying so heavy a tax on the polls and land, and in not at all taxing this source of revenue, which had proved so profitable in other States. He thought it nothing but justice that Roads which had received so much money from the State should assist in paying the tax which they had caused."

We are not aware of more than one State, (though there may be others,) in which through passengers on rail roads are taxed, viz: New Jersey. And though it is undoubtedly a large source of revenue to that State, it is universally considered by "the rest of mankind" as a most odious discrimination. We never heard of a tax on through freight.

It may be judicious, however, to lay such taxes. Perhaps the tax on passengers would not divert much of the travel from our State roads; whilst the tax on freight would have a tendency to concentrate trade in our home markets.

PEDDLERS OF LIQUOR.—In the Senate, last week, Mr. W. R. Myers of Mecklenburg moved to tax peddlers of spiritous liquors, and spoke in favor of it, as did Messrs. Dockery and J. W. Thomas. Mr. A. J. Jones opposed it, and it was rejected, 33 to 8.

We would be surprised at the rejection of such a proposition, if we had not heretofore noticed the influence in our Legislature of those two powerful interests, the N. C. railroad and the whiskey distilleries.

In all this section of the State we must say that the peddlers of liquors are regarded as among the greatest of evils. There are doubtless honest men among them—perhaps many such—but there are others who corrupt the negroes by trading liquor to them, and inducing them to steal.

MURDER.—An Irishman, named Haney, and his wife, residing near Salisbury, were murdered on the night of the 17th inst., by some person unknown. Haney was found dead in his house, and his wife, also dead, about 100 yards from the House. They kept a grog-shop.

CHINESE.—There are 38,687 Chinese in California.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Besides the items in another column, we have in the Raleigh papers the proceedings up to Friday night; and proceed to winnow the grains of wheat from the bushels of chaff in which they are almost hidden in those papers.

Adjournment.—Both Houses have rescinded the resolution which they adopted some weeks ago, to adjourn to-day, and no other day for adjournment has been fixed on. It was stated in debate that the party in power had no intention, when they adopted the resolution, to adjourn to-day.

Rail Roads.—We learn privately, that our Coal Fields bill was reconsidered and lies on the table in the House, and that a new bill, to the Coal Fields only, was probably introduced in the Senate on Saturday.

The bill to grant additional aid to the Wilmington and Charlotte road, which passed its 2d reading in the House ten days ago by the Speaker's casting vote, was rejected on its 3d reading, by 69 to 37. It was afterwards reconsidered on motion of Mr. Glass, and Mr. Meares moved to amend by omitting the appropriation. The motion does not appear to have been voted on.

The bill to grant further aid to the Western Extension road, (from Salisbury to Morganton, &c.,) passed the Senate on Friday. It was previously amended, on motion of Mr. Dockery, by providing that certain other roads (not stated) should be allowed to connect with it, and to build warehouses, &c. This was resisted by Mr. Ramsay of Rowan, as calculated to injure the N. C. Road; but was adopted, 27 to 11.

The bill passed by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Bryan, Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Dockery, Fennell, Fonville, Gibson, Hawkins, McDiarmid, Mills, Miller, Parks, Rives, Speight, W. H. Thomas, Ward, Wiggins, White, and Wilder—20.

Nays—Messrs. Battle, Cameron, Carr, Chesson, Cunningham, Dillard, Eaton, Hill, Holmes, Holt, J. B. Jones, A. J. Jones, Lane, Martin, W. R. Myers, Pool, Ramsay and Taylor—18.

It has yet to pass the House, (as it probably will, for it is said that the democracy have determined to pass only two bills granting State aid, viz: this Western Extension and the Cape Fear and Deep River $300,000 bill!!)

The Cheraw and Coal Fields bill, (which asks no appropriation) finally passed the Senate by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs Battle, Boyd, Bryan, Burges, Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Dillard, Dockery, Gibson, Hawkins, Hill, A. Myers, Parks, Poole, Ramsey, Rives, White and Wilder—19.

Nays.—Messrs Carr, Cunningham, Eaton, Holmes, Holt, A. J. Jones, Martin, Miller, Speight and Wiggins—10.

It has not been taken up in the House.

The bill to amend the charter of the N. C. and Atlantic Road, (from Goldsborough to Beaufort,) passed the Senate.

The bill to charter the Albemarle and Suffolk Railroad Company passed the Senate.

The C. F. & D. R. Company.—The bill granting further aid to this company came up in the Senate on Friday. It proposed to appropriate $300,000. The Committee on Int. Imp. had proposed to reduce this to $200,000.

Mr. Rives moved to amend by inserting $450,000 in place of $200,000. He said that this sum recommended by Col. Gwynn as necessary to put the work in good order, and he had much confidence in Col. Gwynn's judgment.

Mr. W. H. Thomas wished to have the committee amendment rejected, and leave, as in original bill, $300,000.

Messrs. Pool and Cherry spoke in defence of the improvement and in favor of $300,000.

Mr. Rives withdrew his $450,000 amendment.

The committee amendment was then rejected, yeas 10, nays 28.

Mr. McDiarmid offered a substitute, and made some remarks in its support. Lost by yeas 5, nays 26.

The bill then passed by:

Yeas—Messrs. Boyd, Brian, Burges, Cameron, Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Dockery, Eaton, Fennell, Gibson, Hawkins, Hill, Mills, Pool, Ramsay, Rives, Speight, W. H. Thomas, Wiggins, White and Wilder—22.

Nays—Messrs. Battle, Carr, Chesson, Cunningham, Dillard, Fonville, Holmes, Holt, A. J. Jones, Lane, McDiarmid, Martin, Miller, W. R. Myers, Taylor and Ward—16.

Chesapeake and Albemarle Ship Canal.—A bill to assist this work with an additional $350,000 from the State, was advocated in the Senate by Messrs. Wiggins, Cherry and Pool, and passed its 2d reading as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs Burges, Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Dillard, Dockery, Gibson, J. B. Jones, Miller, A. Myers, Parks, Pool, Ramsay, Rives, Speight, W. H. Thomas, Wiggins, White, and Wilder.—19.

Nays.—Messrs. Battle, Carr, Cunningham, Eaton, Hawkins, Hill, Holmes, Holt, A. J. Jones, McDiarmid, Martin, and Word.—12.

The Revenue Bill.—In the Senate, Mr. Holt moved to amend so as to reduce the tax on land from 15 cents to 12 cents. Rejected.

Yeas—Messrs. Battle, Brian, Burges, Carr, Cherry, Christian, Dockery, Gibson, Holt, A. J. Jones, Martin, A. Myers, Parks, Pool, Ramsay—15.

Nays—Messrs. Boyd, Cameron, Chesson, Cunningham, Dillard, Eaton, Fennell, Fonville, Hawkins, Hill, Holmes, J. B. Jones, Lane, McDiarmid, Mills, Miller, Rives, Speight, Taylor, Ward, Wiggins, White and Wilder—24.

Mr. Dockery moved to amend by reducing the tax on the poll from 50 cents to 40 cents.

Mr. Dockery said, If the tax had been reduced on land he should not have offered this amendment, but as that was rejected he thought there need be no fear that the revenue would be reduced too low by these amendments. He was not disposed to be factious; if his amendment passed he should offer an amendment which would raise revenue from a source not included in this bill. Should his amendment be rejected, however, he should not trouble the Senate with any more amendments.

The amendment was rejected by,

Yeas—Messrs. Brian, Burges, Carr, Cherry, Christian, Dockery, Gibson, Holt, A. J. Jones, Martin, A. Myers, Parks, Pool and Ramsay—14.

Nays—Messrs. Battle, Boyd, Cameron, Chesson, Coleman, Cuningham, Dillard, Eaton, Fennell, Fonville, Hawkins, Hill, Holmes, J. B. Jones, Lane, McDiarmid, Mills, Miller, Rives, Speight, Taylor, W. H. Thomas, Ward, Wiggins, White and Wilder—26.

Mr. Christian moved to add an additional section proposing to tax all banks stock 75 cents on each $100. Lost.

Mr. Dockery offered an additional section proposing to tax through freight and through passengers upon all railroads running through the State, 25 cents on each passenger and 25 cents on each ton of freight.

Mr. Dockery supported his amendment with able arguments.

Mr. A. J. Jones also spoke in its favor.—Messrs. Mills, Eaton, Cameron and Lane opposed it.

Mr. W. H. Thomas amended by inserting 20 cents in place of 25.

The amendment was then adopted by Yeas 25, Nays 14

The bill was then passed, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Boyd, Cameron, Cherry, Chesson, Cunningham, Dillard, Dockery, Eaton, Fennell, Fonville, Hawkins, Hill, Holmes, J. B Jones, McDiarmid, Miller, W. R. Myers, Rives, Speight, Taylor, W. H. Thomas, Ward, Wiggins, White, and Wilder.—25.

Nays.—Messrs. Battle, Brian, Burges, Carr, Christian, Coleman, Gibson, Holt, A. J. Jones, Martin, Mills, A. Myers, Pool, and Ramsay—14.

Subsequently, Messrs. Mills, A. Myers and Coleman obtained leave to change their votes, and to record their names *for* the bill.

Banks.—On motion of Mr. Cherry, the rejected bills to establish Banks in Salisbury and Lincolnton were re-considered.

The bill to re-charter the Bank of the State, which passed the Senate very much in the shape in which the stockholders rejected it in 1855, passed its 2d reading in the House, 54 to 33. Motions to require a bonus of $100,000, $50,000, and $25,000, were rejected. Mr. Outlaw advocated the bill, and Messrs. Baxter, Caldwell, and others opposed it.

Mr. Bledsoe moved to postpone till 4th March the bill to repeal the act prohibiting the passing of small notes. Motion rejected, 63 to 40.

Bills, &c., Rejected.—Among a large number of rejected bills, generally unimportant, we notice the following:—

To reduce the penalty on School Committees.
To amend an act concerning Lunatic Asylum.
To extend the term of Duplin County Court.
Relative to Common Schools in Harnett.
To discourage prosecutions.
To increase the Revenue by a tax of 1 per cent. on Bank stock in lieu of all other taxes.
To alter the time of meeting of the General Assembly.
The Homestead Bill.
Resolutions in favor of Sheriff of Stanly.
To diminish costs in suits at law.
For the protection of unsuspecting females.

Bills Passed.—Among which we notice—

To repeal the act allowing Judges $90 for special terms. (Passed the House.)
To increase the pay of witnesses. (Do.)
To purchase 25 Hawks's History, and 20 Life of Judge Iredell. (Do.)
To amend charter of Carolina Female College. (Do.)
Concerning the town of Clinton. (Do.)

Bills Introduced.—By Mr. Holmes, a bill to incorporate the Wilmington Hotel Company. Also, a bill to increase the revenue of Wilmington.

Mr. Wilder reported in favor of a bill to make debts due from estates of deceased persons of equal dignity. He also reported in favor of a bill to establish a Superior Court in Harnett county. Also in favor of a bill to repeal a part of the 24th section of 64th chapter of the Revised Code.

Latest from Raleigh.

By letters from our correspondent and others, received just as we ought to be going to press, we learn, that the Senate on Saturday reconsidered the Western Extension bill, by a vote of 25 to 13. The reconsideration was moved by Gen. Dockery, and supported by him and by Messrs. Cherry, Cameron and Eaton, and opposed by Mr. Avery. The discussion was long and able, embracing State finances, merits of the Road, &c. &c.

The bill is considered as dead. And a letter expresses the opinion that the Deep River bill will share the same fate.

The House proposed to adjourn on 2d February, but the Senate has not acted on the proposition.

A resolution was introduced proposing to appoint a joint select committee to inquire into the expediency of selling the State's interest in the Cape Fear and Deep River works. Mr. Little favored the appointment as to expediency, but no more. On motion of Mr. Hill of Halifax, it was laid on the table, by yeas 47, nays 17.

The Revenue Bill is the order for to-day.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—Dr. Chas. Harris, of Cabarrus County, was frozen to death on the road last Sunday night.

At the meeting last evening a resolution was prepared, warmly pressing the claims of the Fayetteville and Coal Fields railroad on the favorable consideration of the Legislature; but, owing to the protracted debate on the business which had caused the citizens to assemble, it was deemed advisable to postpone offering it for the present. That such a resolution would be adopted without a dissenting voice, we have not the slightest doubt. We do not know of a single citizen of Wilmington who does not wish well to this enterprise of our neighbor.—*Wil. Herald.*

DIED,

In Fayetteville, on the 21st inst., Mrs. MARY I. YATES, consort of Wm. J. Yates, of the Charlotte Democrat, aged 28 years. In all the relations of social and wedded life Mrs. Yates was a model woman, and her loss will be deeply felt in that circle where her virtues were known and appreciated best. As wife, mother, daughter, sister and friend she will long be mourned, and her memory will ever be blessed by those who knew her but to love her.

In this place, on Thursday morning the 22d inst., Mr. M. D. J. TAYLOR, aged 38 years.

Town papers please copy.

In this town, on the 20th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Thos. J. Johnson, Mrs. ANN WALTON, aged 84 years.

The friends of the family and the public are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence as above, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

In Bladen county, on the 20th instant, JOHN O. DANIEL, Esq., aged 56 years.

At Springfield, Richmond county, N. C., on the 9th inst., after a brief but very painful attack of acute rheumatism, WILLIAM JAMES, son of M. W and Mrs. Martha Ann McNair, aged 17 years, 11 months and 12 days. The deceased is represented to have been a good, quiet and steady boy, much attached to his parents, and beloved by his associates. To give up, at this interesting age, a promising boy, is an affliction, the weight of which none can know but those who have experienced it, and hence we sincerely sympathise with the bereaved parents, who feel their loss very keenly. We have reason to hope, that in this case the affliction has been sent in mercy. All parents should hold their children as a sacred trust committed to their care, and for the proper training of which they will be held responsible. May this sad and sudden providence be richly blessed to the bereaved family and his former companions and associates.

A FRIEND.

Town papers please copy.

In Sampson county, on the 13th inst., of Puerperal Fever, Mrs. MARY ANN ROBESON, wife of Mr. Jno. F. Robeson, and daughter of Edward Vail, Esq.

GRASS SEEDS, &c.

LUCERNE;
Blue Grass;
Red Clover;
Onion Sets;

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
Jan'y 14. 73-ilm

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 26.

BACON—	10 a 11	LARD—	13 a
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	12½ a	Cuba,	50 a 52
Ordin. to mid.	11 a 12	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 40 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 25 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	80 a 00
Super.	6 75 a 0 00	Apple do,	65 a 70
Fine,	6 25 a 0 00	Whiskey,	65 a 00
Scratched,	5 75 a 0 00	WOOL—	17 a 18
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	90 a 1 00	Yellow dip,	2 25 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	Virgin,	2 25 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0 00	Hard,	1 40 a 0 00
Peas,	75 a 0 80	Spirits,	43 a 44
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

No trade of any kind in during the last week except that of wood, which finds ready sale at full prices.

Turpentine—Yellow dip 2 70, virgin 2 50, scrape 1 35. Spirits 45 to 46.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 3 20 for virgin and yellow, 1 80 to 1 85 for hard. Spirits 51 to 51½. Super flour 7 12½.

At Charleston, cotton 11 to 12¾.

At New York, on Thursday, (by telegraph to the Charleston Courier, a week later than the mails) cotton firm and in good demand. Spirits and rosin dull.

Total receipts of cotton 1,827,316 bales against 1,806,727 last year—increase 20,589 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Jan'y 24—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for G W Williams & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, Worth & Utley, Rev A Gilchrist, A Zachery, S J Hinsdale, Lash & Moore.

PINE LAND FOR SALE.

320 ACRES, heavily timbered Pine Land, in Harnett County, in the vicinity of Johnsonville, and contiguous to the Western Plank Road. A bargain may be had if applied for soon.

COOK & JOHNSON.

Jan'y 21, 1856. 76-3t

FOR SALE.

ONE fine young HORSE, two fine young MULES, one Leather Top ROCKAWAY, nearly new, and Harness, one Cart and Harness.

W. S. MALLETT.

All persons having claims against the subscriber will please present them for adjustment.

W. S. MALLETT.

Jan'y 24. 1t

Wanting Money to Pay my Debts.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment. Those who fail to pay by 10th February next must not blame me should they have cost to pay. My debts I must pay, and my dependence for money is through you, and I hope that you will fail not all to come forward.

M. W. McNAIR.

Springfield, N. C., Jan'y 20, 1857. 75*3t

TRUST SALE.

THE subscriber, as Trustee of Duncan M. Buie, will offer for sale, on Saturday the 21st of February, the following property, viz:

Three Tracts of Land on the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road, including the tract on which said Buie now lives, about 13 miles from Fayetteville.

One Horse and Buggy and Harness; together with all the Household and Kitchen Furniture and Farming utensils of said Buie.

All the creditors of said Buie will find it to their interest to attend the sale.

W. McL. McKAY, Trustee.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 26, 1857. 76ts

Town papers copy.

☞ We are requested to announce S. A. PHILIPS as a candidate for Constable in the Fayetteville District.

Jan'y 26, 1857. 76tE

NOTICE.

THE Sale of R. F. Murphy's property, advertised to take place this day, is postponed until the FIRST THURSDAY IN FEBRUARY NEXT. The Sale will be positive. Persons interested in the Trust are particularly requested to attend on that day.

NEILL S. STEWART, Trustee.

Jan'y 20, 1857. 76*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, August Term, 1856.

Aaron H. Sanders, P. C. Sanders, and Jesse Smitherman, *vs.* Mary Parker, Lewis Parker, Garrett Parker, and others.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Parker, Calahan Parker, the widow and children of William Parker, Dec'd., whose names are unknown, Polly Ozier, Patsy Carter and Garrett Parker are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the aforesaid non-resident Defendants be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiffs' Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Edm'd J. Gaines, Clerk & Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August 1856, and of American Independence the 81st year.

76*6w] EDM'D J. GAINES, C. M. E.

At an adjourned Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, held in the Office of the Town this day, 7 o'clock, P. M., 17th Jan'y 1857, the following Officers were elected:

John W. Baker, Jr., Tax Collector, commissions 5 per cent. on Town Taxes and 4 per cent. on Rail Road.

John P. Leonard, Special Justice—Fees.

J. D. Callais, Town Constable, Director of Patrol for Upper and Lower Fayetteville, Lamp Tender, Standard Keeper, and Street Commissioner—salary $525.

J. P. Leonard, Clerk of the Market—salary $250.

Warren Prior, Keeper of the Town Clock do. $35.

J. A. Worth, " " Powder Magazine—½ fees.

Wm. Williamson, Sexton to the Grave Yard—salary $50.

M. Faulk, H. Lockaman, J. Branch and J. Bradshaw, Town Guard,—each salary $250.

A. M. Campbell, Esq. was ap't'd Chief Fire Warden.				
S. T. Hawley,	"	"	"	1st Ass't " "
Amos Williamson,	"	"	"	2d " " "
Jas. Mc Pherson,	"	"	"	3d " " "
J. M. Williams,	"	"	"	4th " " "
W McL. McKay,	"	"	"	5th " " "
J. D Williams,	"	"	"	6th " " "
J. F Foulkes,	"	"	"	7th " " "

Orderd, That regular meetings of this board be held on the first Saturday in each month.

(From the Minutes.) Adj'd.

W. G. MATTHEWS, Clerk.

Jan'y 19, 1857. 74-6ti

1857.

Garden Seeds!!

Warranted the Growth of 1856.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Garden Seeds, comprising every variety, from the celebrated Gardens of JOHNSON, ROBBINS & Co., Wethersfield. These Seeds have been sold here for the last 5 years and always given perfect satisfaction.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Catalogues will be furnished gratuitously upon application.

Jan'y 14, 1857. 73-2m

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

A FEW FINE BRANDS just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Jan'y 5, 1857. 70-1mi

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-itf] NEW YORK.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he can be found at the Store of C. E. Leete, where he will be glad to see them. J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 8, 1857. 72-tf

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENT.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

55 Chambers Street and 33 Reade Street,

OPPOSITE THE PARK.

WILL be prepared on and after Jan'y 1st to open their SPRING IMPORTATION, comprising an extensive and varied assortment of choice, novel and desirable

Silk and Fancy Goods,

Adapted especially to the wants of first class North Carolina Merchants, and which will be offered at the very lowest market prices.

Jan'y 1, 1857. 71-3m

HARPER'S WEEKLY JOURNAL.

SPECIMEN copies of this new work may be seen at the Book Store, where subscriptions will be received. We will deliver it in Fayetteville, free of postage, at $2 50, cash in advance, (which will be a saving of the postage to subscribers.)

Jan'y 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

F. DAVISON, M. D.,

Surgeon Dentist,

INTENDING to locate permanently in Fayetteville, hopes to make it the interest of all who need the services of a Dentist to give him the care of their Teeth. Having had eight years' experience, and being acquainted with the work of the best Dentists North or South, he pledges himself to give all operations entrusted to his hands that careful thorough work and complete finish, that it cannot be bettered by any Dentist in the United States.

Persons having teeth that are considered hopeless, and past redemption, will do well to give him a call before having them extracted, as thousands of teeth are sacrificed that the requisite knowledge and skill would save and make useful.

Please give him a trial, and if he does not redeem his pledge will forfeit his work.

☞Office at Fayetteville Hotel.

Dec'r 26, 1856. 68tf

He will wait on Ladies at their residences if desired.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for YOUNG NEGROES. Letters addressed to either of us at Laurinburgh, Richmond county, will have prompt attention

D. C. McINTYRE.
DANIEL M. McLAURIN.

Laurinburgh, Dec. 26, 1856. 68tf

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.

THE undersigned offers himself as a candidate for the office of Constable for the Fayetteville District, for the ensuing year. Election in Feb'y next.

JNO T. MULLINS.

Dec. 29. 68-te

GARDEN SEEDS.

WE have received a general assortment of LANDRETH'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS, warranted Fresh and Genuine, of the crop of 1856. Also, ONION SETTS. S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Dec'r 15, 1856. 65-6w

JUST RECEIVED.

20 QUARTER BOXES RAISINS.
20 Half " "
20 Boxes Soda Biscuit.
20 " Cheese.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.
Dec'r 15. 65tf

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my **PLANTATION** on the West side of Cape Fear, 2 miles below Fayetteville I would sell 500 acres or more; it consists of River Swamp and Sand Hill Land.

Also my House and Lot on Ramsey Street.
One Lot corner Dick and Person Streets.
One House and Lot corner of Frink's Alley and Orange Street.
10 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.
12 Shares Plank Road Stock.

M. N. LEARY.

Fayetteville, Dec'r 1, 1856. 61tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. 55tf

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do, Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
60 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

GUANOES.

758 BAGS PERUVIAN;
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

Freight and Passenger Line between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

STEAMER MAGNOLIA, leaves Fayetteville on Monday and Thursday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH, leaves Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Both carrying Freight and Passengers.

Steamer ROWAN, with full sets of Lighters, runs regularly, carrying Freight only.

The regularity of our Boats on all stages of the River, and the despatch and promptness in delivering goods, are too well known to require comment.

To our patrons we tender our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and can assure all shippers that no efforts will be spared in future, and feel confident that our facilities for dispatch are equal if not superior to any line on Cape Fear River.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Lutterloh & Co.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1856. 50tf

FOR RENT.

THE large Fire-proof Brick Ware-house, conveniently situated in rear of our Store.

Apply to STARR & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 26. 43-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

FREIGHTING

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag, lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.

R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.

Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855 39tf

North Carolina Readers.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, *upon very favorable terms*, to Teachers, Booksellers, Merchants, Book Pedlars, and others, the **SERIES of NORTH CAROLINA READERS**, Nos. 1 and 2, by PROFESSOR HUBBARD, of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by CALVIN H. WILEY, Esq. now Superintendent of Common Schools. E. J. HALE & SON.

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

April 8. 94-tf

BEDSTEADS! BEDSTEADS!!

JUST received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a supply of

BEDSTEADS

of various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.

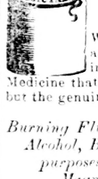
A. M. CAMPBELL.

April 9. 94-y

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,



WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes;) Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.

March 15, 1856. 87-tf

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer, honest and industrious.

A Girl aged about nine, and a boy about four years—children of the woman.

Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anderson Street, when further particulars will be given. BARTHW FULLER.

April 29. 500-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of April last, a negro man named Rand, about six feet high, about 30 years of age, and black. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of John Bell or James McKethan.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to me at Locksville, Chatham Co., N. C., or confining him in any Jail in the State where I can get him. NATHAN KING.

June 25. 17-tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,

(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.

August 25, 1856. 34-tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. just received and for sale by

JAS. G COOK.

Oct. 27. 51-

PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Oct. 22, 1856. 50tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 8th of SEPTEMBER.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. Stradella will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. Stradella the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL,

Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Clinton, July 25, 1856. 30-tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

New Wagon Establishment.

By Wm. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store, and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, HORSE-SHOEING will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, July 24, 1856. 24-Y

More New Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of almost every thing in the way of

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Hollow-ware,

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Fish, &c.,

Any of which he will sell cheap for Cash, barter for Produce, or on short time. Store recently occupied by Troy & Marsh, near the Dobbin House.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct. 15, 1856. 48tf

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner

Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

Nov. 5, 1856. 54-Y

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton. WM. McCLANE,

Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

WANTED,

300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN, to act as local and travelling agents in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH. A capital of $5 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address A. B. MARTYN,

Plaistow, N. H.

Oct. 20, 1856. 51-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 25, 1856. 16-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March, 1856. W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

June 6, 1856. 11-tf

For Haywood and Locksville.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Company, from and after this day, will run a Steamer once a week, twice a week, or once in two weeks as the business may demand—between the above points and Fayetteville and Wilmington.

July 10, 1856. 20tf

A RARE CHANCE!

The Furniture and Fixtures of the Fayetteville Hotel for sale.

THE subscribers having fully determined to sell the above named Property, now offer it to an enterprising man upon liberal terms.

This Hotel enjoys a large custom from the adjoining counties and from the travelling public, with a prospect of future increase. What it has done and is now doing can be seen by any one wishing to purchase referring to our books.

The situation of the building is such that it commands the greater part of the custom coming to and passing through this place.

For the amount of capital invested, there is no business that a person could engage in that would pay as well. J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

Sept 11, 1856. 38tf

J. C. Thomson

IS now receiving a large and complete STOCK OF GOODS in his line, viz:

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

In all varieties, which he offers for sale at low prices for ☞CASH, or to *prompt paying customers.*

He returns his thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same. J. C. THOMSON,

Market Square.

September 3, 1856. 36tf

Negro Clothing.

BLANKETS, KERSEYS, HATS, SHOES, &c. Now receiving.

J. & T. WADDILL.

November 17, 1856. 57tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

The Greatest Invention of the Age.

HAVING purchased the exclusive right for the State of North Carolina of GEAR'S MACHINE FOR CUTTING, TURNING AND MOULDING IRREGULAR FORMS IN WOOD, I offer the Machine to the Manufacturers of this State as the most perfect and effective ever invented to work irregular forms in wood. It has been thoroughly tested, and can perform the labor of *ten* to *fifty men* in the most complicated kinds of work.

It can do handsomely and rapidly all irregular and carved work, such as Circular and Gothic Sashes and Doors, Brackets and Scrolls, Tracery and Arches of the most difficult patterns, Cabinet Ware and Furniture, Carriages, Rail Road Cars, Chairs, Millwright and Factory work, Ship and Boat Building, Agricultural Implements, Block Letters, Picture and Mirror Frames, and Patterns for Machinery. In fact, work such as no other Machine has ever done before.

I am prepared to sell single and County Rights, and to furnish Machines.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, Proprietor.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1856. 52-6m

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving a very large STOCK, embracing every thing in the Dry Goods line with

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

Which they will sell CHEAP for Cash or approved Notes, at WHOLESALE only. We invite Merchants visiting this market to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

August 27, 1856 34tf

SECOND STOCK THIS FALL.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

Second Fall & Winter Stock of Goods,

To which they call the attention of Merchants making their purchases in this market.

Oct. 16, 1856. 48-tf

FOR SALE.

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire,
Zinc, and Tin Ware and Stoves of various patterns. By

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

Sept. 24. 42-

MEDICAL BOOKS.

MEIGS on Diseases of Children;
" " Woman and her Diseases;
" " Childbed Fevers;
" " Obstetrics;
Dunglison's Human Physiology;
" Medical Dictionary;
" Practice of Medicine;
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics;
Pereira's do. do.
Churchill on Children, by Keating;
" " Diseases of Women, by Condie;
" " Midwifery do.
Chitty's Medical Jurisprudence;
Taylor's do. do. by Hartshorne;
" on Poisons;
Dewees on Children;
" Females;
Miller's Surgery, by Sargent;
Nuill on the Arteries, Nerves, and Lymphatics;
Regnault's Elements of Chemistry;
U. S. Dispensatory, by Wood and Bache;
Watson's Practice;
Bartlett's Treatise on Fever;
Williams and Clymer on the Respiratory Organs;
Eberle's Therapeutics;
Ellis's Medical Formulary, by Thomas;
Solly on the Human Brain;
Burrows on the Cerebral Circulation;
Gerhard on the Chest;
Fowne's Chemistry for Students;
Murphy's Review of Chemistry for Students;
Wilson's Human Anatomy, by Goddard;
Bartlett on the Certainty of Medicine;
McClellan's Surgery;
Hope on the Heart;
Kirke's and Paget's Physiology;
Anatomical Atlas, by Henry H. Smith;
Weber's Plates of the Muscles of the Human Body;
Gunn's Domestic Medicine;
Children, their Diseases and Management, by Dr. Shew;
Health, Disease and Remedy, by Dr. Moore;
Simon's Family Medicine;
Domestic Medicine, Surgery, &c.,
" " and Household Surgery, by Thomson and Smith;
The Preservation of Health, by Dr. Warren;
Theory and Practice of Hydropathy, by H. Francke;
The Family Dentist, by Du Bouchet.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 24, 1856. 60

STANDARD LITERATURE.

THE Waverly Novels 27 vols. cloth and half calf;
Cooper's Novels;
Irving's Works, 15 vols;
Prescott's Conquest of Peru and Mexico;
" Lives of Ferdinand and Isabella;
" Life of Philip the 2d;
Benton's 30 years in the U. S. Senate, 2 vols;
The Statesman's Manual, 4 vols;
Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols;
Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution;
Webster's Works, 6 vols;
Colton's Life and Times of Henry Clay;
Memoir of S. S. Prentiss of Miss;
Pictorial Life of Andrew Jackson;
Memoir of Wm. Wirt by Kennedy;
Life of Wise and Virginia Politics in 1855;
Garland's Life of John Randolph;
Democracy in America, by De Tocqueville;
Abbott's Life of Napoleon, 2 vols; Abbott's Histories;
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry;
Life of Wm. Pinckney of Md.;
Bayard Taylor's India, China and Japan;
Com. Perry's Japan Expedition;
Lieber on Civil Liberty and Self Government;
The Physical Geography of the Sea, by Lieut. Maury,
Liberty and Slavery, by Bledsoe of Virginia;
Southey's Common Place Book;
Life and Corres. of Southey;
The Spectator;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders;
The Scottish Gael, or Manners, Antiquities, and Customs of Scotland;
The Scots Worthies, by John Howie;
Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott;
Chambers's Life and Works of Robert Burns,
Hamilton's Discussions in Philosophy and Literature;
Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey;
The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland;
Chambers' Miscellanies;
Proctor's History of the Crusades, illustrated;
Woodfall's Junius; Hannah More's Works;
Plutarch's Lives; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson;
Novels and Tales by Maria Edgeworth;
Addison, Burke and Johnson's Works;
Millman's Gibbon's Rome;
Hallam's Works; Cosmos, by Humbolt;
Men and Women of the 18th Century by Houssaye;
The Guide to Social Happiness, by Mrs. Ellis;
Family Monitor by the same Author;
Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England;
The Modern British Essayists, 7 vols;
Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, Scott, Hemans and other Poets in various syles of binding; The Boston Edition of the British Poets, &c., &c.

Oct. 29 E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW STOCK OF Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of

SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Together with a large and varied stock of

Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

Oct. 8. E. J. HALE & SON.

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1856. 64ypd

New Music for the Piano and Guitar,

just received E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 22.

Pale and Amber Ale in Bbls. and ½ Bbls.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Dec'r 15, 1856. 65tf

MONTGOMERY HALE ACADEMY.

R. A. CHAMBERS, Principal.
ISAAC EWING, JR., Assistant.

THE seventh Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January, 1857.

Any further information can be obtained by addressing the Principal at Pekin, Montgomery County, N. C.

Tuition, $8, $12, and $16 per Session.

Board, washing, and fuel $7 per month.

Pekin, Dec'r 15, 1856. 67-8t

MOUNT VERNON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARIES

THE Third Session of these Institutions, which are entirely separate and distinct from each other, will open on the 24 Monday of January, 1857, and close on the last Friday in May.

R. P. JONES, Principal of the Male Department, assisted by competent Instructers

Miss V. C. ROYSTER, Principal of the Female Department, aided by suitable assistants.

Mrs. R. P. JONES, Principal of the Music Department.

Terms, as heretofore.—

Spelling,	$5 00
Common English,	8 00
Higher Do.	12 00
Ancient Languages,	15 00
Music (with use of Instrument,)	20 00
French and Drawing, each	5 00
Embroidery and Ornamental Needle-work,	no charge.

N. B.—The new building for the Male Academy, handsomely located within a convenient distance of the Mineral Spring, will be completed by the opening of the next Session, sufficiently commodious to accommodate a hundred young men.

The Female Academy will be repaired and made entirely comfortable. Ample accommodations for boarding young ladies will be afforded by Rev. T. S. Yarbro, who will be proprietor of the Hotel—now occupied by A. B. Marsh, Esq.,—devoted exclusively to that purpose.

Board for young gentlemen can be obtained in the Village, and within a convenient distance of the Academy.

Board for males and females, including fuel, washing, lights, &c. can be had at $8 or less per month.

It is very important for all to be present at the opening of the Session,—though pupils will be admitted at any time, and be charged from date of entrance. No deductions made, unless in cases of protracted illness.

One half of Tuition and Board required in advance.

Mt. Vernon Springs, Nov. 19, 1856. 63*tf1

A CARD.

DR. MAC RAE has returned and resumed his Practice. Office two doors below the Female High School.

Jan'y 10, 1857. 72*4t

WANTED TO HIRE,

A MAN who understands the making, repairing and management of Seins, generally, for the shad fishery. For such an one liberal wages will be paid from the 15th Feb'y until the 20th April. Apply at Bennettsville Post Office, Bennettsville, S. C.

WILLIAM BRISTOW.

Jan'y 16, 1857. 74-*2t

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing,** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property: The premises on which I now live, containing 9 acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with a never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of first rate meadow land. The buildings are a three-story frame dwelling house—including the basement, a double porch in front and an ell and piazza in the rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places; negro house, smoke house, &c.; yard and garden—all neatly paled in; the balance under a good fence with some 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot containing 1½ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two story framed dwelling house with 5 rooms with fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. Two other ½ acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, or which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buildings are one large two story wood and paint shop, and one two story trimming and varnishing shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage or shed house 90 feet long, and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land, lying very level and clear of rock, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with a never failing spring of good water. One tract of 20 acres 1½ miles from town, all thickly timbered and fertile.

I have also on hand a large assortment of Ash, Poplar and Hickory lumber, with from $800 to $1200 worth of Carriage Trimmings, 6 sets of Smith Tools, a large lot of Wood Painting and Trimming Tools, a quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Slabs, Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices. Any person wishing to carry on the Carriage making business will do well to call and examine the property, as a bargain can be had. The terms: One-third Cash or likely young Negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchaser.

If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be sold or leased out with a large lot of new Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules and Horses, with a variety of other property not here mentioned.

W. D. KIRKSEY.

Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25th, 1856. 35-*tf

Dr. H. G. McEachin,

having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.

Nov'r 1856. 61*6m

JOHNSTON MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY

JOHN W. STUART, Esq., } Principals.
Miss BETTIE JONES, }

THE 8TH SESSION of this School will commence on the 19th of January, and will close on the 19th of June, with an examination, exhibition and an address by some distinguished gentleman.

So great is the reputation of Mr Stuart as a superior teacher and scholar, that we presume it is unnecessary to say anything in his praise. He has been in our employment for several years, and so far as we know or believe, he has given universal satisfaction.

Miss Jones is a first-honor graduate of Greensboro' Female College, and comes recommended as possessing, in an emigent degree, all the qualities necessary to constitute a successful teacher. Young ladies desiring to prepare for college, will do well to patronize this school, as Mr. Stuart has had considerable experience in this business; and wherever his scholars have gone, they have taken a high stand, thus evincing thorough preparation. Young ladies will be taught everything taught in the best female schools of the country.

Terms per Session are as follows, viz: Primary branches, $10; Classics $16; higher English branches $12; Extras, Music $30; French and Drawing each Board $6 to 7 50 per month.

W. D. TURNER,
Chm'n of Trustees.

Leachburg, N. C., Dec. 18, 1856. 71

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.

J. D. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

THE location of this School at Greensboro' will at once attract the attention of those who have sons to educate. No place in the State more accessible, and it has been found by experience to be in every respect healthful. The next session will commence on the 21st of January 1857. For further information apply to the Principal

Greensboro', N. C., Nov'r 29, 1856.

NOTICE.

MY wife LETTIA having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. JESSE HUNTER.

Jack Creek, Chatham Co., Nov'r 29, 1856. 71-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1856.

Edmund Roberts and wife Lydia, William B. Ingram, Catharine S. Bostwick, David J. Barrow and wife Mary Ann, Daniel J. Phillips and wife Susannah, and Samuel Mims.

vs. Bill to Account.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Mary Stevens and wife Polly Ann, non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Complainants Bill or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the cause set for ex parte as to them.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1856.

70*6w] W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

Seventy Likely Negroes,

And 2000 acres of Land for sale.

Sale on Tuesday, March the 3d, 1857.

AS Agents of Mary Collins, Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Michael Collins, dec'd, we shall offer for sale, at the late residence of Michael Collins, dec'd, one mile Northwest of Ridgeway, Warren county,

70 likely Negroes,

Devised in his will to be sold on a credit of twelve months, bonds to bear interest from date, and satisfactorily secured.

The above negroes are mostly young and very likely. Upwards of 30 between the ages of 8 and 15. Among them is a Shoemaker, Carpenters, Blacksmith, Cooper, and a first-rate Miller, and an old family Weaver—good Cooks, &c.

We shall also sell, on a credit of five years, bonds bearing interest from date, and to be satisfactorily secured—(interest to be paid annually)—all his LANDS, consisting of four tracts: one on Nutbush creek, near the Granville line, containing 800 acres, with a valuable Grist Mill, which has yielded a toll of 500 barrels of corn per annum. Another tract of 72 acres, situated two miles north of Ridgeway, with a valuable Flour Mill upon it, its manufactory equal to any mill in the State. Also another tract, known as the Caswell Drake tract, containing between 4 and 5 hundred acres. Also that very desirable Residence and tract of land on which the deceased lived containing about 450 acres. The three last tracts adjoin, and could be arranged to suit purchasers, though the property will be exposed publicly.

These farms are all situated in a healthy and pleasant section of Warren county, N. C., and in wealthy and highly intelligent neighborhoods. These lands are peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn. Each tract has improvements upon them; the first and the last named have very comfortable dwelling houses, and every necessary out-house, &c.

Persons desiring to purchase any or all of this property, will address W. F. Collins, for further particulars, at Raleigh, or T. C. Collins, Ridgeway.

The lands can be shown those who may wish to examine them, by applying to the Executrix or either of her Agents. An age may pass before such an opportunity is offered in real estate for sale.

WM. F. COLLINS, }
T. C. COLLINS, } Agents.

Dec'r 19, 1856. 67*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1856.

Allen Inman vs. Jonathan W. Regan.

Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said Jonathan W. Regan to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton on the fourth Monday in March next, and then and there to plead or replevy, or final judgment will be given against him.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of said Court, at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1856. This December 22d, 1856.

72*6w] A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred doll